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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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A MUSICAL MARVEL.

Blind Tom, the Pianist, and His Wonderful Talent.

The Discovery of His Remarkable Gift and Its Development—Eccentricities of the Sightless Master of the Piano.

The recent death of Gen. Bethune, the original owner of the musical negro slave boy known as "Blind Tom," has aroused much public curiosity as to the disappearance of Tom from view. The best information I have been able to obtain is that he is passing the closing days of his life in a lunatic asylum, his vagaries having taken on too dangerous a form to admit of his going freely about as heretofore.

Tom was born in Muscogee county, Ga., says a writer in Kate Field's Washington. His father's name was Mingo, and his mother was called by her owner Aunt Charity. While he was still a boy, and supposed to be a mere idiot as well as sightless, he used to conceal himself in his master's house, and after midnight ereep into the parlors and play the same airs with which his young mistress had entertained her guests a few hours before, being cautious to suppress his notes by holding his foot on the soft pedal. He was soon detected, however, and reprimanded. A milder view was taken of his shortcomings when his master discovered that the boy's gift might be turned to profitable account; meanwhile, the children of the household, delighted with his marvelous powers, had not hesitated to defy the discipline of their elders and encourage him to play for them on the sly.

Besides being a remarkable player of other people's music, Tom was a composer himself. He was near enough to one of the battlefields of the civil war to catch the sounds from it, and these he wove into a piece which his manager entitled, for popular effect: "The Battle of Manassas." In it the piano is made to imitate the music of the fifes and drums, the charges of the cavalry, the thunders of a battery, the groans of the wounded and dying, and all the incidents of a great fight so faithfully as to call up a panorama of the scene before the mind's eye of the listener.

One of the feats which Tom was accustomed to perform in public to the amazement of his audiences was the imitation of any piece of music performed in his hearing by a stranger. Some of these pieces made so great an impression on him that he carried them in his mind for a long period and then could reproduce them at will. A story which seems somewhat apocryphal was told me by a teacher of music in a young ladies' seminary in Maryland, representing Tom as having carried in his memory for twenty-one years, note for note, a German waltz which had been played before him by my informant in order to test his ability, and which, as far as known, he never attempted again during all that period. When I suggested that there was a possibility of Tom's having heard the same piece played by other hands in the interval and thus kept his memory refreshed, the professor assured me that this could not be so, because before playing it to Tom he had rewritten the waltz, adapting it from its original German form to one which contained a number of variations and fancy touches of his own. Tom reproduced all these incidentals with absolute faithfulness.

The theory that Tom must be of a gentle disposition because so given to music would be very misleading. Sound, rather than harmony, was what appealed to his intellect, such as it was, and his reproductions were governed by the rules of accuracy rather than inspired by artistic genius. It used to be said of him that the crying of a child afforded him keen delight, and when he could not draw forth as much sound as he wanted from his young companions by ordinary processes, he would bite and pinch them for the purpose of hearing their shrieks of pain. As he matured he developed a powerful bone frame and great muscular strength, which he exerted to the serious discomfiture of anybody who opposed his wishes. If kept away from a piano when he wanted to play, he would bang his head against the wall and throw chairs around the room. Once, while staying at a hotel on one of his concert tours, he insisted on playing a loud piece of music in the middle of the night, regardless of the comfort of the other guests. His agent attempted to check him, but was seized by Tom and thrown out of the room with great violence. On another occasion in Washington he was visited by a man whose presence was distasteful to him, and he manifested his dislike by pitching the poor fellow downstairs.

Possibly Tom's present seclusion has other reasons behind it besides his increasing eccentricities. The legal control of his time and services has been for some years the subject of litigation in the courts. Gen. Bethune turned the care of the boy over to his son at one time, and the son's wife claimed her husband's rights after the latter's death. I believe the case has never been finally settled, and it may be that one or the other party to the controversy has thought it wise to keep Tom out of sight until his fate can be decided.

An Old Japanese Bank.

Japan has a banking house that has been in business without a break for over three hundred years. It began with Yechigo No Kami, an impoverished feudal noble of the province of Ise, who broke away from the traditions of his caste and went into the liquor trade, manufacturing saki from rice. One of his sons established a bank, which two centuries ago was removed to Tokio, the present capital, and from the name of the principal at the time took the name by which it is now known, of the Mitsui bank. Like the Rothschilds, the whole family is engaged in the business, a marked feature of which is that the capital belongs to all in common, while no one member can claim a separate share. The most competent individual is chosen president. The bank has now over thirty branches, and is the largest private bank in Japan.

—Gladys—"I have a note from Charlie protesting against my treatment of him." Clare—"Papa was right then." Gladys—"What do you mean?" Clare—"He said Charlie's notes were always going to protest."

FOUL AIR AS A GERM GARDEN.

Good Sanitation a Prime Necessity as a Defense Against Disease Germs.

The development of the germs so fatal to humanity when taken into the system is an effort of nature to destroy and really eat up effete matter. The grub and maggot, disgusting as they are, are true scavengers, and if sufficient time be allowed them they will reduce to innocuous dust the most poisonous of animal and vegetable matter. We regard the creatures with abhorrence because of their occupation; but they are laboring, albeit unconsciously, in the interest of higher forms of life. When disease-generating matter has passed through the digestive canal of the pupa it is no longer infectious. In the undrained and filthy portions of a city the foul matter is constantly accumulating far beyond the corrective powers of unaided nature. Deadly gases are cast off from festering heaps, vapors charged with microscopic germs which hatch fearful ailments in that weak mechanism, man's body. But even where the system is not directly affected by germ diseases, the influence of the foul gases—why, we do not fully understand as yet—tends to lower vitality to such a degree that the subject is always in good condition to take a fever of the typhoid class, scaraltina, diphtheria, etc. Prof. Alessi's experiments, says an exchange, show that a person who has lived in foul air for a considerable time will get any one of the fatal germ diseases much more readily than one who has breathed pure air and only absorbs the germs by accident. Prof. Alessi has proved that the same is true with animals. He placed a number of dogs, pigs, etc., in such a situation that they were compelled to live, for some weeks, in an atmosphere saturated with the noxious vapors from garbage heaps. These he inoculated with the typhoid bacillus, at the same time inoculating a similar number of animals which had been brought direct from the pure air of the rural district. The first lot died, some of them in thirty-six hours, with unmistakable typhoid symptoms, while not one of the second lot was affected. It was observed, however, that when the rural animals began to breathe the infected air they began at once to show signs of weakness and lassitude. They lost their liveliness and grew glassy-eyed, and though they continued to eat, they became poor in flesh. There is a grim significance in these facts which should teach us a lesson that good sanitation is a prime necessity, not only as a defense against direct assaults of germ disease, but also against the lowering of the physical powers which opens the system not only to the bacillus but to all the other foes which lie in wait to destroy life.

TRAVEL IN OLD TIMES.

How Some Snowbound Coachers Beguiled the Time with Cock Fights.

Of course the railways have done away with much of the difficulties of travel in snow time. When a train is snowed up now there are no such inconveniences as happened in the case of the mail coaches. There is delay, but there is generally enough to eat and drink, plenty of companionship, and a much larger area to live and breathe in. A friend of mine, much my senior, however, once told me what occurred to him in a snowstorm between Edinburgh and London. He was a merchant of great position and quite above the temptation to exaggerate matters, like a mere story teller, and his narrative impressed me the more accordingly. Three times on their way south both outside and inside passengers had to get out of the coach and push the wheels through the drifted snow, and when crossing Shap Fells (the bleakest spot on the road) they got stuck, James Payn writes in the London Illustrated. After fruitless endeavor to move the coach the guard rode off with the mailbags and the passengers were left to their fate. There was known to be an inn at Shap if they could only get there, and after many hours they contrived to do so. Fortunately there were no women passengers, or it is possible they would have succumbed. They were shut up at that inn for eight days, during which they had no communication, either north or south, with the outside world. "And I suppose," I said, "you had no books?" "Books! Think of books at Shap in those days? No, not even a pack of cards." "What did you do with yourselves?" "Well," said my respectable friend, "it seems queer to say so at this time of day, but the place was famous for its game cocks and we had cock fighting from morning to night." That is what they did for eight days instead of telling stories to one another, as would have been the case in a Christmas number.

WHY THE TRAMP WEPT.

But the Lady Who Dropped the Bottle Said Never a Word.

A large crowd of spectators, the majority of whom were women, were standing in front of a show window on Broadway one day, says a New York exchange, watching the movements of a muscular young man, who was busily engaged in demonstrating the useful qualities of a new exercising apparatus.

While the eyes of the crowd were fixed on the graceful bendings and twistings of the exhibitor, there was a sharp report, as though something fragile had fallen upon the sidewalk. The woman from whose hand the package had fallen, and who was a picture of respectability, stooped and picked up the paper, which was dripping wet, and, casting one despairing glance at it, dropped it quietly in the gutter and hastened up Broadway, as though she had an important engagement which demanded her immediate attention.

In the meantime the contents of the package had been spreading over the sidewalk, and as the odor of good old rye insinuated itself into the nostrils of the crowd a broad grin spread over the faces of everyone except an old tramp, who sat down on the edge of the gutter and wept bitterly at the sad sight of such a waste of good material.

KANSAS PHILOSOPHY.

DON'T give a lecture with your charity.

SOME people's idea of getting ready for company is to make a marble cake and open a can of peaches.

A WOMAN imagines she has given proof of her affection for a man when she tells him she dreamed of him.

CONSIDER the lilies; how much toiling a man has to do before he can buy one; —Atchison Globe.

WEIGHT OF THE WORLD.

How It Is Calculated by an English Professor.

Figures Which Are Bewildering in Their Immensity—The Scientific Gentleman Is Doubtless Safe from Contradiction.

When Newton set himself to find the law by which an apple falls to the earth and the planets revolve at varying speeds along their orbits he constructed a formula which would explain these phenomena, says the London Graphic. He laid it down as a law that the force with which the earth attracts the apple or the apple the earth, or the planets one another, is equal to the mass of the one multiplied by the mass of the other, and divided by the square of the distance between them—the whole multiplied by a constant called G. G is the Newtonian constant of gravitation. It is of all the constants the most important to physical science; it is a constant for the more accurate determination of which Prof. Boys, who lectured upon it recently at the London institute, has been willing to spend five years of the most arduous and minute observation. It is one hundred years since Rev. Mr. Mitchell first devised an instrument by which it would be possible to obtain, by actual observation, the attraction which two bodies have for one another.

Cavendish improved upon Mitchell's observations, Cornu carried it on, Prof. Boys has, so to speak, carried it two decimal places further. Now let us consider how it would be possible to ascertain, by observation, the attraction which two bodies have for one another. If Prof. Boys were to hang a couple of fifty-pound lead balls by two fibers he would find it as impossible to measure the inclination of the two fibers to one another as to weigh a sunbeam. But there is a possible way of measuring the attraction, and Prof. Boys has made it more possible—or, let us say, more practical—by the employment of quartz fibers to suspend some of the balls he uses. He uses in all four balls—two gold balls, a quarter of an inch in diameter, weighing forty or fifty grains, and two lead balls, four and a half inches in diameter, and weighing each sixteen pounds.

"Now, suppose these four balls in their first position suspended in one plane. The two little gold balls are suspended by quartz fibers on either side of an oblong mirror, to which they are attached. If any force were to pull one gold ball a little way forward, and at the same time to pull the other little gold ball a little way back, it is obvious that a twist, an oscillation, would be imparted to the tiny mirror Now so beautifully is this mirror, with its gold balls, hung on its tube, that a force equal to the hundred-millionth part of a grain will set it swinging. With this degree of sensitiveness attained, we begin to get near some means of measuring influences upon it. The influence we can measure is that of the two lead balls. We imagined them to be, in the first instance, in the same perpendicular plane as the little gold balls. Suppose we move them contemporaneously and coequally, so that one lead ball moves in front of one gold ball and the other lead ball moves, exactly in the same way, behind the other gold ball. If the hanging of the mirror and its gold balls is delicate enough it is obvious then that the force exerted by the attraction between the gold balls and the lead balls will give the mirror to which the gold balls are attached a little twist and will set it oscillating. The instrument is delicate enough.

Seated eighty feet away the observer can time it. He therefore can measure the force which the lead balls and the gold balls exert upon one another; he can measure the distance which the balls are apart; he can measure the balls. Therefore, knowing the force, the masses and the distance between them, he can determine the great constant G, and, knowing G, he can determine the specific gravity of the earth; he can find its weight. Prof. Boys, after years of experiment, has found the specific gravity of the earth to be 5,527. Before this time we were content to regard it as 5.5. He has taken five years or more to establish beyond controversy these other two decimals. People with a taste for large figures may be interested to hear that, taking this as a basis, the weight of the world may be taken as 5,882,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

That, as far as the present writer is concerned, is the most lucid explanation which can be given of Prof. Boys' method. But it has left untold the extraordinary minuteness of the observations and the sensitiveness of his instruments. The instrument which contains the system of gold and lead balls is put in the corner of an underground crypt in Oxford. There is too much tremor of the earth in London. It is boxed up in a thick octagonal wooden box. It is separated from the observer by a series of felt curtains. He sits eighty feet away and examines its movements by means of a telescope through slits in the felt curtains and in the wooden box, and in the metal tubes holding the gold ball system.

The mirror reflects a nine-foot scale with 6,000 divisions placed behind the observer's head. In order to avoid creating currents of air, Prof. Boys has the scale illuminated only by a little traveling lamp. In order to avoid tremors of earth he works at dead of night, for a train shunting a mile away will move that tiny mirror; and once an earthquake in Transylvania, on the other side of Europe, was marked by it. And then as to the measurements—the distance of the lead balls from one another is calculated by micrometer and microscope to the 500th part of an inch, the distance of the gold ball quartz fibers in the 10,000th part of an inch, and a force equal to the millionth of a grain would be sufficient to send the reflection of the mirror right off the scale.

—"This servant you have now seems very nice and quiet." "Oh, yes; she doesn't even disturb the dust when cleaning up a room."—Inter Ocean.

—Not the Peruvian Kind.—He had just come from the dog show: "Ugh! The horrible bark!" he exclaimed. "It's ringing in my head yet!" "What? Quinine?" "No. Canine."

WINTER IN THE SIERRAS.

Twenty Feet of Snow—Drifts Higher Than the Houses.

Julian Ralph, writing in Harper's Weekly, thus recounts some of his recent experiences in the snow regions of the Sierras:

"Tired of the cars, which were then tied up at Emigrant Gap, I left them under a great snowshed, and plunged down a steep hillside into the village below, which was but faintly indicated by a few chimneys that here and there broke through the beautiful undulating blanket that lay high and thick upon the mountains, the knolls and valleys all around me. The trees, cumbered with deep white snow upon every projection, rested their middle branches upon the soft bedding of snow, so that they looked dwarfed and misshapen. In places great granite bowlders sat in hollow wells scooped out by the wind, and on the tops of such stones rested nightcaps of snow that were taller than the rocks themselves. Drifts rose in cork-screw shapes that ended in fantastic curls upon their tops. The way to some of the houses was by tunnels, but looking straight down from above them there could only be seen a little white-walled shaft opposite the door, as if a hole had been dug there to let in breath to the people indoors. The snow had banked against the houses up to the roof-line, and then had mounted upon itself and grown in weight and depth until there was danger that the roofs would be crushed in. That was why I saw men on Norwegian snow-shoes walking over their own roofs and stopping there to shovel snow into battlemented walls beside them. Thus they walled their houses in each day, only to find them submerged on the morrow, as the snow continued to fall.

My short walk to the nearest tavern was a chain of lively adventures. Safe inside the tavern door, I saw a row of Norwegian snowshoes dripping against the wall. I found that upon them the villagers travel in the winter, and that without them they would be jailed in their homes. Canadian net-work shoes would not serve. The snow is too fine and dry. Therefore the shoe in use is a board four inches wide and from nine to a dozen feet long. The women go shopping and visiting upon them. The doctors travel twenty-five miles at a time upon them on their rounds. The girls coast upon the roofs and smaller knolls upon them. The venturesome young men actually race down the mountain sides upon them at twenty miles an hour, and even jump ravines and leap over cabins and houses with these shoes in the course of their wagers and their dangerous fun.

That and nightly dances in the snowbound villages are all the fun the people get. There is too much winter in the Sierras for carnival frolics such as are had in Canada. Winter on these California terraces is too severe to be trifled with or turned into the basis of a long roll of sports. In the larger towns the people dig tunnels from house to house and house to store, and at one station I went into supper by way of a tunnel from the cars to the depot restaurant. I saw no horses or sleighs, but I was told that when the snow depths cease to deepen and the trails are pressed hard down, horses are often used. When they step aside from the trails and sink all but out of sight, their owners find that they tire of struggling and desire to resign themselves to death. Then the plan is to choke them with a slip-noose around their necks when they fight so frantically for breath that they can be led back to the trail. It sometimes happens that a horse that sinks beside the trail slips down through the snow upon the roof of a buried house. Then there is great danger that he will continue downward through the shingles and into some one's parlor or bedroom.

In all the United States there is no other winter and no other snowfall like this. Five years ago it lay twenty-three feet on the level in these mountains.

INTERESTING SCRAPS.

ACCORDING to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, there has been but one mad dog in New York city for twenty-eight years.

HENRY AVERY, of Springfield, Mass., has a complete set of New England almanacs. The one for 1780 contains a sketch of George Washington.

SCORES of Quaker families in southern Pennsylvania have preserved the marriage certificates of their ancestors for many generations, signed, as is the Quaker custom, by all the guests at the ceremony.

AMERICANS that know Italy come back with painful memory of the Italian cigar, and especially of the so-called "Virginia." This last is now produced by Italian cigarmakers of New York city and sold at eight or ten dollars per thousand.

ONLY two New York clubs are above fifty years old and of these one, the New York club, is only a few days past its half century. When a club reaches such an age it ceases publishing its necrology entire, and contents itself with the mortuary record of a single year.

AN authority on bridge architecture says that the longest bridge in the world (not taking into consideration the famous Lake Ponchartrain trestle work) is the Saratova bridge across the Volga, length 4,872 feet.

Revenge After Twenty Years.

He was asking the old man for his daughter in marriage. He was talking tremblingly, hesitatingly, says the Springfield Union, as you read of in story books, and the scene was full of color, so far as an irate father and a nerveless young man could make it. It came the old man's turn to speak, and as he began his face was white with passion and his voice shook with excitement. "You want to marry my daughter?" he said. "Ah, now is the time for my revenge. Twenty years ago your father crippled me in a stock deal and I swore to be revenged. And now my time has come." He paused for breath, and the aspirant for the maiden's hand was about to beat a hasty retreat in the face of supposed defeat, when the father broke forth again: "Yes, sir, I swore to be revenged, and now I'll strike the father through the son. Want my daughter, eh? Well, take her, and may she prove as expensive to you as she has to me." The old man dropped into his chair, worn out with the excitement of his plot, and the young man fainted.

MYTHICAL FORTUNES.

Improbable Stories of Great English Legacies.

An Old Letter That Reveals the Scurrilous Scheme Employed by Sharks in This Country for Duping Credulous Americans.

Some recent romantic tales about immense English estates which belong to American heirs suggest republication of an opinion written by Judah P. Benjamin twenty-six years ago, says the Chicago Herald. Following is the great lawyer's letter:

"Lamb Building, Temple, London, Feb. 3, 1869.—Editor New Orleans Times: Will you permit me through your columns to send a word of warning to the public against a scheme of swindling which is now extensively practiced in the United States?

"Since my call to the English bar hundreds of letters have reached me from Louisiana and other parts of the union, written by persons, many of whom are educated and intelligent, making inquiries relative to estates represented as existing in this country unclaimed and awaiting the appearance of heirs residing in America. In every instance that has come to my knowledge the statements are false, and evidently made for the purpose of defrauding parties out of sums, large or small, under pretext of paying the costs of records, copies, etc., said to be necessary for the assertion of the pretended claim.

"One claim may be selected as an example. A banker by the name of James Wood died in Gloucester in the year 1836, leaving a fortune of about $800,000. His will was the subject of much litigation, but finally decided to be valid, and the estate was ordered to be divided among the legatees under a decision of the house of lords in 1847. Anyone desirous of having particulars of the litigation can trace it through the different charts, as follows: 1. In the prerogative court of Canterbury (Canterbury) reported in 2 Curteiss, p. 82. 2. On appeal to the privy council in 2 Moore's Privy Council Cases, at p. 335; and 3. In the house of lords, in the case entitled 'The Corporation of Gloucester vs. Osborne,' 1 House of Lords Cases, p. 272. Although his estate has thus been finally settled and distributed for more than twenty years, I do not at all exaggerate in stating that not a month passes without my receiving one or more letters from persons who are approached by some pretended agent of some imaginary great firm of London solicitors engaged in seeking heirs of the great intestate banker, James Wood, whose fortune, amounting to £10,000,000, is lying in the Bank of England awaiting a claimant.

"The usual mode of proceeding adopted is to propose to undertake the business free of expense, the proposer to receiver only a share of what may be recovered. This seems so reasonable that in most cases the dupe readily swallows the bait. A short time afterward he is informed that all inquiries and researches have resulted favorably, and that nothing is wanted to insure success except the cost of a few copies of records and other papers, and that the proposer, having already incurred great expense in conducting the necessary inquiries and researches, is left without resources at the very moment when a few pounds would suffice to secure the fruits of his labors and expenditure. Many are the victims from whom sums varying from £20 to £500 have been thus extracted, and the number of persons engaged in this system must be very great, and the sums received by them very considerable, if at all in proportion to the number of letters received here on the subject. Many thousands of pounds are known to have been expended by those who could ill afford to bear the loss in the pursuit of the great Jennings estate; and some of those who have spent money in this way have actually been deluded into writing to me their convictions that they were entitled to dislodge the present duke of Marlborough from the Blenheim castle, by virtue of their descent from the famous Duchess Sarah Jennings. Most of the persons who are duped are ignorant on two points, which, in nearly every instance, would satisfy them at once of the utter folly of the hopes they indulge. The first is that an alien cannot be an heir in England when there is no will and that he cannot take real estate even if left to him by will. The second is that in England estates devolve upon the eldest son alone, and on his eldest son in succession, and are not divided in shares among all children as in Louisiana and other states. Yet nothing is more common than for persons to assert heirship to the supposed shares of younger brothers and sisters, or to claim as natives of the United States heirship to Englishmen who had left no wills.

"In the hope that this exposure will be of some use to my fellow citizens, in whose welfare I retain the deepest interest, and may protect them to some extent from the sharpers who are plundering them, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. P. BENJAMIN."

ABOUT BOATS.

IN all particulars, save size, the Venetian gondola, the Siamese barge and the old Scandinavian Viking ship are very much alike

AT Portsmouth, the Majestic, sister ship to the Magnificent, has just been launched. It holds the record for speed in construction, having taken five days less than a year to build.

THE hay barges on the Swiss lakes, rowed by women standing, and the sailboats, with tall brown sails standing very high to catch fickle winds, are among the most picturesque of craft.

MISS DORA WELLS is owner and purser of the Puget sound steamship Delta, which runs from Whatcom to the San Juan islands and Victoria, B. C., tri-weekly. Miss Wells collects fares, makes contracts for freight, and also assists in navigating her steamer.

Queer Chinese Beliefs.

The Chinese believe that the water from melted hail-stones is poisonous and that the rain which falls on certain feast days is a sure cure for ague and malarial fever. They once believed that they could whip the Japanese, but this notion has been thrashed out of them.

HUNTING THE JACKRABBIT.

Story of a Famous Day's Sport in a Colorado Town.

When the special train bringing the visiting hunters reached Lamar there was a brass band at the station, and the brass band was there when they left. The merchants closed their stores and the people threw open their houses for the entertainment of their guests. After the hunt began the irregular discharge of the rifles in the sand hills around Lamar reminded one of picket firing. When a large party of gunners found a stretch of prairie where the rabbits were thick the report of the guns sounded like a general engagement. Though the rabbit hunt is a fixed annual event in Lamar, and rabbits are killed by thousands, there seems to be no decrease in the number. They multiply so rapidly during the summer months that it becomes necessary to make some such organized attack on them, for they are becoming as great a nuisance as they are in Australia. The rabbits breed on the grassy plains above the canals, where they stay until their forage fails them. Then they gather in the alfalfa fields, which accounts for their being so numerous at this season of the year, says Harper's Weekly.

At the beginning of the hunt the wagons began coming in at four o'clock, and continued until nine at night, with heaping loads of the slain furry enemies of the farmer. The cleaners began their work with the first wagon load, and worked bravely, but the odds were against them, and they were soon half buried in the mass of rabbits awaiting preparation for shipment. At the first day's hunt fully two thousand were killed. No wagon brought in fewer than one hundred rabbits, and one went as high as four hundred and fifty, about three thousand pounds. A great number of rabbits were slain which were not brought in. All records were broken at this hunt, and not a single accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the participants.

When the spring comes and the fresh green grass comes up the jack-rabbits appear in large numbers and begin to nibble on the bark of the young fruit trees and the vines. Whole orchards are destroyed by them. If you were to walk through a large vineyard you might not see one rabbit, although hundreds might be around you. They secrete themselves very cleverly in the grass, and, being so nearly the color of the ground, are hard to detect. They lie close, with their large ears flat upon their backs, until disturbed, and one can almost walk over them before they will move.

ORIGIN OF TICKET SCALPING.

Started in Wheeling, W. Va., a Quarter of a Century Ago.

Campbell Hubbard, a mail traveler, of Wheeling, recently said to a Globe-Democrat man: "I have just been reading the decision of Judge Nash, at Dallas, in the ticket broker case under he new Texas law, intended to do away with the scalpers' business. It strikes me as being an exceedingly clear and a forceful exposition of the subject matter involved in the Traxler prosecution. It is closely in line with decisions in favor of the scalpers in Minnesota, Illinois and Pennsylvania. The gravamen of these decisions is that an unused railway ticket, or an unused portion of a ticket, is legitimate property, and any law which interferes with its disposition by sale is contrary to public policy, if not in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States. This decision of Judge Nash will help the scalpers, not only down in Texas, but all over the country. The extent to which the ticket brokers help the weak roads against the strong ones is but little realized, and without their aid many of the lines would go under. It is their method of cutting rates secretly to stimulate business, and the brokers are really regular agents of these companies. By the bye, perhaps you don't know that the scalper business originated in my town—Wheeling. It was about twenty-five years ago. We had a couple of bright young fellows there—Upton W. Dorsey and another chap named Frank. They took a notion to speculate on a small scale in tickets of the Baltimore & Ohio, and the first scalping transaction that ever occurred in the history of railroading took place there in Wheeling. The Baltimore & Ohio company made a big fight upon it, and the case went to the supreme court of the United States. The result was that the supreme court handed down its famous decision to the effect that when a man buys a ticket for so many miles of transportation he is entitled to travel those miles, regardless of the limit dates stamped upon the ticket by the company's agents. From that time on the scalper's business flourished, and spread with amazing rapidity all over the country. It is now as safe and as legitimate a line of business as banking or insurance or manufacturing, and is, moreover, a mighty help to the traveling public."

A SAD ATTEMPT.

The Usual Fate of the Letter-Writer at a Summer Resort.

Did you ever try to write a letter at a summer hotel? If you have you probably will never make a second attempt. The exercise you get mentally is nothing to the pedestrian feats that you indulge in.

You can't write in your room, because it's too warm there, and, besides, you don't want to lose a moment of outdoor fun. So you make a pencil and pad and hammock combination. You start with: "My dearest dear," and by that time you are surrounded by a huge crowd who come to assure you that a rumor that ice-cream was to be served at dinner had been proven false. Gradually you sneak away to another hammock, but the crowd follows. Then, in desperation, you plunge into a dense wood, where you are sure panthers and polar bears reside in company with rattlesnakes and African crocodiles. No sooner do you get that pencil fixed than you hear something like this wafted over your head:

"You are heartless. You know I love you!"

"Te-he-he! I don't believe it. I suppose you've said the same thing to every other girl here."

"I swear I haven't! I care for no one but you. I love—"

Then you experience a queer feeling and tramp off with the thought that two wooden dummies or a pair of cigar store signs would spoon at a summer resort.—Chicago Record.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 3, 1895.

In accordance with the decision which was rendered last week by Judge Andrews in the special term of supreme court, the executors of the will of the late Jay Gould will be compelled to pay the taxes upon the assessment of $10,000,000, which was placed upon the personal property for the year 1893 for taxation.

Hon Michael B. Lemon, of Allegheny City, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, died in New York, Monday, aged 58 years. He was a native of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and served in the war as a member of the 155th Pa. Vol. He was serving his fifth term in the legislature when overtaken by death.

Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture, has received reports from the state showing that winter wheat has come through the winter short in leaf and shock, but with plenty of roots to mature a good crop with favorable weather. The acreage is slightly decreased, owing to the low price of grain. The clover crop is expected to be above the average.

There are now eighty five common pleas and eight orphan's court judges in Pennsylvania. There also seven justices of the supreme court and fifty five associate judges, a total of 100 judges learned in the law and fifty five not learned in the law for five and a half million people. England, Ireland and Scotland combined, with a population nearly six times as large, have not nearly so many. The state judiciary the past two years cost $1,285,000, or almost as much as the combined cost of running all the other branches of the state government, executive, departmental, legislative and county superintendents of public schools included.

The agricultural department, Washington, has issued a bulletin, compiled by General Roy Stone, of Pennsylvania, special agent in charge of road inquiry, containing information concerning the use of wide tires on wagon wheels. Mr Stone regards it of special importance in the maintenance of public highways that the vehicles used on them shall have tires of greater width than are now in general use.

Extracts from the state laws representing the width of the tire to be used on vehicles are given, some of which offer a rebate of a portion of the highway tax on wagons with rims or tires not less than three and three and one half inches in width. Ohio makes it unlawful to transport over macadamized, gravel or stone roads, in any vehicle having a tire of less than three inches in width, a burden of more than 2,000 pounds. Indiana has a law against hauling on a wet gravel road a load of over 2,000 pounds on a narrow tired wagon. Kentucky makes a distinction in favor of broad tired wagons in fixing tole rates. The results of experiments with wide tires in various states are also given.

Nicaragua, says the Philadelphia *Times*, offers a shining example just now of the delights of free silver. Great Britain wants to collect a claim of $75,000 and it is said that the government of Nicaragua could pay the face of the bill but it would take $250,000 in the silver coin of the country to buy a bill of exchange on London for $75,000, and this is more than the Nicaraguan revenues could stand.

The monetary standary in Nicaragua is the old fashioned silver dollar, a little lighter than the present silver dollar in the United States. It is legal tender in Nicaragua, and parts adjacent, but it doesn't go across the water, and when there are outside accounts to be settled it is worth about 35 cents.

This is the kind of money that our silver friends would like to see prevailing in the United States. They expect to bring about an international agreement by which such a dollar would be everywhere accepted at its face value. Nicaragua, no doubt, and the Central American states generally, would join in such an agreement, but the probability of its acceptance by European nations, or any others having a modern system of currency may be easily guessed.

There is an actual scarcity, says the *Breeders Gazette*, of prime cattle, or cattle of any kind. Within a short period the price of good cattle on the hoof has risen two cents per pound, and we see no reason why the advance should not continue. In fact, we look for a continuation of high prices for beef all of the coming summer. The amount of range cattle offered for the market is now forty per cent. less than last year. There has been a drouth on the ranges, hard winters, a lack of increase in cattle raising, and, to sum it all up, a strong American demand for consumption not equaled by the producers of beef. As far as we can see every circumstances of climate and the laws of supply and demand have for a number of years combined against the American cattle-raiser, until we are confronted with actual shortage of beef.

The situation has long been foreshadowed by reports which have appeared in the *Gazette* from all quarters. The calculating farmer, the man who keeps posted, has not failed to see the drift of affairs, and when he has governed himself accordingly he is not now caught with his bucket upside down when it is raining dollars. The long era of low prices has cost as much, but it has likewise taught as much, and it would be lamentable indeed if the present upward flight of prices should induce any farmer to forget the economies in production and feeding which he was forced to learn,

The Democratic commissioners of 1893 were credited with a certain amount of liabilities. When the Republican commissioners of 1894 paid the liabilities of 1894 why shouldn't they have been credited with paying them instead of being charged with expending that much more money on their own account.—*Gosling*

The *Gosling* should ask that question of the auditors, a majority of the board being Republicans and having the control of how the statements shall be made. Anyone who examines the reports for 1893 could see at a glance that there were $28,844.84 liabilities and $40,946.26 assets turned over to the commissioners of 1894. The only misunderstanding seems to be with the *Gosling* when it asserted that the high rate of taxation was "made necessary to pay the bills under the Democratic reign of commissioners who occupied the office in 1893." The Freeman with a few facts and figures soon disposed of that statement but the *Gosling* seems to think it should be the duty of the Freeman to tell why the Republican officials should not publish a statement so that people as stupid as the *Gosling* could understand.

In his original lament our tired friend refers to the

"High rate of four mills which [he said] was made necessary last year and this in order to sweeten the salary of the county treasurer."

We believe that at present he will hardly sing as gleefully as when he first cleared his voice for a warble on this subject. But in order to afford him the opportunity, we would kindly call his attention to the rates of mills levied during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, when the commissioners as well as the auditors and treasurer were Democrats of the deepest dye. They were as follows: 1891, 15 mills equivalent to 5 Mills; 1892, 4½ mills; 1893, 3 mills.—*Gosling*.

The *Gosling* should also have stated that in the year 1891 when the 5 mills taxes were levied and collected there were $10,000 county bonds redeemed and $26,076 paid for building and repairing bridges.

The following year 1892 the taxes were reduced to 4½ mills and that year there were $10,000 in bonds redeemed. In 1893 the taxes were again reduced from 4½ to 3 mills and at the end of the year there was a balance of assets over liabilities of $12,101.42.

In 1894 without any extraordinary expenses in view and with a balance in the treasury the mills were again increased to 4 mills, and the sum of $107,411.42 collected and spent.

Matthew Marshall, in the New York *Sun*, figures out that there are about 1,500,000 persons in the United States whose interests would be promoted by the free coinage of silver. They comprise about 300,000 silver miners and dependents and 1,200,000 owners of encumbered farms who occupy their property. Mr. Marshall pertinently suggests that in the campaign of education upon the silver question that is about opening the free coinage advocates should be be compelled to make a clear definition of what they expect to be the result upon prices of the adoption of their monetary system.

If they should maintain that silver would double the selling prices of commodities, such a prospective result should alienate the votes of the millions who work for wages or live upon rents and interests, whose expenses would be doubled without an increase in their income. If they should take the ground that the admission of the silver to free coinage on a 16 to 1 ratio would raise silver to a parity with gold and cause an inflation of values, then the silver argument would cease to be attractive in the West and in the South. Either horn of the dilemma would be confusing to the silverites. They cannot, however, be permitted to skip from one horn to the other, bidding for the vote of the wage earner by promising him a dollar as good as gold, and as the same time assuring his employer that he shall be enabled to pay for a hundred dollars worth of labor with fifty dollars worth of silver.

It is dangerous to attempt to ride at the same time two horses which are going in opposite directions. The international bimetallists cannot keep company with the friends of free silver coinage.

The $18,884 84 expenses of 1893 were paid in 1894 but they were paid, as the Freeman stated, out of the funds collected in 1893 for that purpose.—Freeman.

Well, then, why didn't they appear in the statement of 1894 as liabilites of 1893 paid in 1894?

Why were they controverted and made to appear as expenses of 1893 when they were not?—*Gosling*

Ask the Republican board of auditors, my dear boy, they may give you the information. It is the auditors who have control of any little details of that kind and at any time when you are at a loss for information the Freeman will be happy to put you on the right track to get it. Republican officials will give an influential (?) Republican organ like the *Gosling* the information much more quickly than they would the Freeman. Try them and then publish all you know about it next week. It would take too much space to tell what you don't know.

The shutting of European markets against our beef didn't bring about exactly the kind of blue rain predicted by the McKinleyites. Instead of a decline in the price of beef, there has been a pinching advance which has put beefsteaks out of the reach of housekeepers with slender purses. Instead of a call for more "reciprocity" there is a demand for the repeal of the 20 per cent. duty now imposed on importations of beef. Anybody can prophecy; but as a rule, political prophets do not bet on their own predictions. If the protectionists had to foot the bills for the losses inflicted upon the people of this country by the ups and downs that follow in the wake of over-coddling, overproduction and the attempt to make the whole nation prosperous by taxing one-half of the people for the benefit of the other half, they would have to take out petitions of insolvency.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1895.—President Cleveland has a right to feel offended with any Democrat who believes that he contemplates or has ever contemplated taking any step that would even seem like an attempt to coerce Federal officeholders into advocating his view of financial matters. No one is surprised that Republicans should pretend to believe that the president has such intentions, but it is certainly surprising that any Democrat, in view of Mr. Cleveland's record on the subject of officeholders taking an active part in political matters, should be willing to accept such a story. President Cleveland doesn't differ from other men, in wishing to see his views on finance, or any other public question, adopted by his party, but he has no idea of asking or of allowing officeholders to neglect their legitimate duties in order to advocate his or anybody else's views on finance or any other political subject.

The much talked about Alliance incident will soon be satisfactorily settled. Secretary Gresham this week received a dispatch from Minister Taylor saying that the Spanish government would accede to all the demands of the United states in the Alliance affair, and that the captain of the gunboat that fired on the Alliancia would be punished for so doing.

Now that it has been settled that the supreme court will hear arguments on the petition for a rehearing of the income tax cases on May 6, and expected that a full bench will sit on that date, everybody is trying to discover some method of ascertaining how Justice Jackson will vote, as his vote is likely to be the deciding one as to a rehearing, and if favorable thereto, as to the constitutionality of the law. Justice Jackson, although a Democrat, was appointed to the supreme court by President Harrison. He was made a United States circuit judge by President Cleveland, during his first term.

So we are to lose our "Teddy" after all. He has not been able to stand the "taffy" lavished upon him by big New Yorkers, who believe, or have made him believe that they believe him to be the only man who can make a thorough job of reforming the police force of New York City. Consequently "Teddy," otherwise known as Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, will resign from the United States civil service commission and accept the position of police commissioner of New York City. It is not surprising that the newspapers of New York City should have been a unit in favoring this change of base on the part of "Teddy." They know that he will keep himself and everybody else connected with the police department of that city in hot water from the time he enters office, and that he will stir up lots of interesting local copy for them. But will he reform the police? That's another question altogether. He may, and then again he may not. He has been the High Mucky Muck of the civil service commission during the greater part of two administrations, but if he has been instrumental in bringing about any real reforms in the government service no one except himself has been able to locate them. But he always shows up well in a newspaper interview, and talks interestingly; hence he has had little difficulty in keeping himself before the public, which is always ready to forgive any fad of those who know how to make themselves interesting. Washington regrets the loss of "Teddy" but expects to keep track of him through the New York papers.

President Cleveland might have been excused for smiling and quietly shaking hands with himself when he learned that his "boy comptroller" of the currency—Hon. James H. Eckels—had been offered $10,000 a year to become financial editor of the Chicago *Times Herald*, which has recently become the property of Mr. Keith, and had declined the offer. It was certainly a notable tribute to the sagacity of President Cleveland in selecting Mr. Eckels for the position he has filled so well.

The latest estimate of treasury officials is that at least 20 per cent. of those who are known to be liable to the income tax have failed to make returns, among them some of the richest men in the country, including the Vanderbilts. The delinquents will be proceeded against as soon as possible, but legal resistance is expected from the most of them, as it is known that it was by the advise of their lawyers that many of them failed to make returns.

Senator Voorhees denies that he said, as was recently widely published, that he had information that the supreme court would reverse the decision of Judge Woods and release Eugene Debs. What he did say was that he believed the supreme court would so decide, his belief being founded on his opinion of the law, and not upon any advance information as to what the court would do.

Secretary Morton is still after the beef trust. He will show up its methods, even if the anti-trust law is n. g.

Militia to Quell a Riot.

Houghton, Mich., April 29.—Companies F and H, of the Fifth regiment, state militia, left for Marquette on a special train to-night. The local company at Marquette was insufficient to quell a riot which broke out on the big ore dock this evening. Flynn, McFarland and O'Meara, the boss trimmers, who took the contract to trim ore vessels of several lake lines, imported Finns from Ishpeming and Negaunee to do trimming.

The old trimmers drove the new men from the dock, partially injuring one non union man with a pick and dangerously wounding several others. The situation is critical and the boss trimmers are in hiding, fearing the loss of their lives.

Killed by Tramps.

Mansfield, O., April 29.—Fred Boebel, a member of the firm of Daum & Boebel, street contractors of this city, was shot, killed, robbed and thrown from a Pennsylvania freight train between Crestline and Mansfield some time last night. Boebel was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

The murdered man had been at Monroville, Ind., and Van Wert, O. He is supposed to have missed a train at Crestline and boarded a freight train in which were tramps who shot him four times, assaulted him with a piece of railroad iron and, after robbing him, threw the body from the train.

No Indian Uprising.

Washington, April 29.—Officials of the Indian bureau place no credence in the dispatch dated Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the effect that fifteen hundred Mount Turtle Chippewa Indians were about to go on the war path. There was some minor trouble among them recently on account of the Indians cutting firewood, which they have a right to do for use, and a United States deputy marshal endeavored to prevent it. The Indians resented this interference and requested the aid of the Indian bureau. Indian Agent Hall was sent to investigate the matter but has not yet been heard from, which leads the officials to believe that nothing serious has occurred.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.—Robert Luscomb, ex-assistant city attorney and one of the best known attorneys in the city, just before midnight last night, shot and instantly killed his brother in law, Emil A. Sanger, president of the C. M. Sanger Sons' company, and brother of Walter C. Sanger, the bicyclist, at the home of Samuel D. Luscomb, father of Mrs. Sanger.

The murder grew out of a family feud resulting from litigation in which the Sanger family recently became involved during the failure of Casper M. Sanger's Mining company and because Sanger treated his wife brutally. Sanger's wife, who is a sister of Luscomb, last evening went to the house of her parents for shelter, claiming that her husband was ill treating her.

At 11:45 o'clock Sanger went to the house and demanded admission. He was refused and, thereupon, tried to batter down the door. Luscomb seized his shotgun and fired one shot through the plate glass door. The charge entered Sanger's head, killing him instantly. Luscomb jumped out of the window and gave himself up to an officer, who was passing the house. Luscomb's friends are confident of his acquittal.

200,000 Tons of Wheat Unloaded.

San Francisco, April 29.—Two hundred thousand tons of "syndicate wheat," which has been stored for the winter in the warehouse of the late James G. Fair, at Port Costa, has been placed upon the market. The wheat is of the crops of 1892, 1893 and 1894. It is said that the Luning estate loaned Fair $100,000 to corner the wheat, and that the Luning estate fearing that weevils may damage its security, has pressed the Fair estate to take up this loan. The 1892 and 1893 wheat cannot, under the rules, be sold on 'Change, so the wheat will be advertised for buyers generally. The wheat is estimated to be worth $1,800,000.

Whether sold here or not, getting so large a quantity out of port will be a problem. Negotiations have been made for a shipment of a part of the wheat by rail to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool. It would require 5,000 cars to move half of the stored wheat. To ship all the wheat to Liverpool would take 75 vessels.

Short but Terrific.

Omaha, April 29.—A tornado struck a part of the city to day, and did a large amount of damage in a few moments several persons were seriously injured, while a number of others sustained minor bruises. Several houses were completely demolished.

The tornado only struck the earth for a moment, and then rebounded into the air. Its course was from north east to southwest. It was a block in width and only covered territory of about four blocks in length. Some of the residents who saw it from a vantage of three or four blocks away, said that, as nearly as could be seen in the darkness, it looked as if a bunch of clouds came swirling through the air, from the northeast, and, after striking the cottages, bounded into the air like a ball.

Outside of the immediate neighborhood of the devastation, the wind was no greater than it was in the other parts of the city. Immediately after the greatest force of the wind had subsided, rain fell in torrents.

Dropped to Death.

John Rich, Sydney Burns, Annie McItchell, Irene Tempest, and Lora Long were standing on Friday afternoon on a ledge of rock three hundred feet high, which overhung the park a little to the eastward of Cohockton, N. Y.

Four feet from the outer edge of the rock was a horizontal crack, which the oldest inhabitants say had always been there, and which no one thought rendered the ledge insecure.

Suddenly the five people felt the ledge give way under their feet and tried to get off, but were too late, Irene Tempest managed to grasp the edge of a solid remnant of the rock, and hung there for thirty minutes until help could reach her.

The others were dead when the frightened inhabitants reached the spot. Rich was impaled on the limb of a tree seventy five feet from the ground.

One huge fragment of the rock rolled upon the tracks of the Erie railway just after the Buffalo Express passed.

"Red-Nosed Mike's" Crime.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 29.—Saturday night two men drove to Pine Plains, this county, and proceeding to the farm of Frank Eno, near that village and dug up something which had been buried near a large boulder, and then hastily disappeared. The fact that the Italian known as "Red Nosed Mike," who murdered and robbed the paymaster of the late Contractor Charles McFadden, several years ago, was arrested at Pine Plains while employed as a railroad laborer, and that the plunder he obtained from his victim has never been accounted for, leads to the belief that the object carried away by the men is "Red Nosed Mike's" long hidden treasure. There is a mystery about the affair which cannot be explained.

Bank Robber Shot Down.

Dubuque, Ia., April 29.—Quietly walking into the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank to-day, Leonard Lees quickly raised a hammer and smashed the glass partition between him and a big cash pile on the counter. Seeing that the unexpected visitor had planned a desperate robbery, Teller Maurice Brown grabbed a revolver and shot the man, the ball taking effect in the face and head. The robber is seriously but not dangerously wounded, and is now under arrest. The teller really feared that the robber would shoot, so he got the start of him.

The report that the Allianca affair has been settled by Spain's conceding American claims is confirmed officially from Madrid. The Spanish government will give honorable satisfaction for the mistake, and admits that the Alliance was outside her territorial water when she was fired on. Commanders of war ships in Cuban waters have been instructed precisely not to fire on vessels outside the three mile limit.

Secretary Hoke Smith and Speaker Crisp are said to be rivals for Senator Gordon's seat, and the senator is said to be backing up Smith.

News and Other Notings.

—For telling fortunes at Reading, Mrs. Kate Markey will be tried.

—Bill Cook and 19 other convicts are on the way from Ft. Smith, Ark., to the Albany penitentiary.

—A mad hog so seriously mangled John Shoemaker, near Carlisle, that a doctor sewed up the wounds.

—A rumor that a big batch of city bonds was lost excited Reading, until it was discovered they had been cancelled.

—Resistance to the employment of one non-union man in Indianapolis led to the locking out of 125 union painters.

—By a terrific storm on the Rappahannock river, in Middlesex county, Va., ten men are believed to have been drowned.

—John Liewood, of Baltimore, in jumping from a meat rack had his eye pierced by a a hook and was frightfully injured.

—A mutiny almost exists on the U. S. S. Olympia, owing to bad food and ill treatment. Many men deserted at San Diego, Cal.

—While carelessly handling a revolver, Bertie Groom, aged 17, of Petersburg, Va., probably fatally shot her sister Gussie, aged 19.

—The lines running east and west of Chicago have declared war against the Grand Trunk in westbound immigrant business.

—Ex-Governor Beaver's new process of making iron plate is creating great interest among such manufacturers all over the country.

—In a freight wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Rohrerstown, six loaded cars were demolished and the tracks were blocked six hours.

—At Pittsburg James McMullen, who killed his wife, was found guilty of murder in the first degree after the jury had been out two days.

—In an attempt to arrest Judge Roland, a negro murderer, at Ormond, Fla., Sheriff Kurtz was shot dead, but Sheriff Hagan killed Roland.

—A drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is as efficacious and often more manageable than the frequently recommended flaxseed.

—A bill is before the legislature requiring county commissioners to ask bids for all bridge building and other work entailing heavy expense. This is right.

—At the Scranton driving park, Friday, Dr. Carver, of Kansas City, in his second match with Harry Swartz, of the former place, killed 99 birds out of 100. He missed the 91st bird.

—Mary Barbello murdered Dominico Catoldo on the street in New York by cutting his throat with a razor. Both are Italians. Catoldo had refused to fulfill his promise to marry her.

—John Smalling, of near New Cumberland, Cumberland county, on Tuesday, while carrying a bundle of shingles to the roof of a building, burst an artery from the effect of which he died.

—A. J. Blackwell, the rich and erratic Indian, who owns Blackwell and David City, in the Indian Territory, will build a temple at David City, Oklahoma, to cost $300,000, for the perpetuation of Indian religions.

—Mrs. John B. Perkpile, of Lima, O., with others, was arrested in a disreputable house and placed in prison. Her husband who had been away from town, on returning went to the house and shot his wife, killing her instantly.

—The Republican state convention will meet at Harrisburg August 28 to nominate a candidate for state treasurer. This far no one except B. F. Haywood, present cashier of the treasury department, has been mentioned for the place.

—At an early hour Saturday morning the dead body of William Meghan a brakeman on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, whose home is at Petersburg, was found lying along the track near Tipton. His body was cut in two and he was otherwise horribly mangled.

—In York, Pa., Edward Hubley and his young wife were found in bed on Monday afternoon unconscious from inhaling coal gas that escaped from a stove. Friends who had not seen the young couple about the house became alarmed and made an investigation. They were resuscitated with difficulty.

—In a will contest in a Camden, N. J., court, involving $40,000, a chunk of wood two hundred years old was the chief evidence. Rubannah W. Cresse brought suit against the Security Trust Company to foreclose a $30,000 mortgage. It is claimed that under the bark of the old tree are surveyors' marks.

—A reservoir, containing a billion gallons, near the valley of Bonzey, France, broke on Saturday morning. Houses, fences, trees and everything in the path of the raging waters were swept away. The villages of Bonsent, Les Forges, Budegeny and Domevrs all suffered heavy damages. About 150 lives were lost.

—The citizens of Philipsburg have decided to offer $300 in cash prizes for the bands contesting in the tournament which will be held in that place June 18 and 19. The entrance fee, $5, must be paid not later than June 15. After the payment of fee, copies of music for the consolidated piece will be forwarded to all bands.

—The grave of General Winfield Scott Hancock, in the Montgomery cemetery at Norristown, is in a disgraceful condition. Owing to neglect the walls of the tomb are crumbling in. Another effort will be made, it is thought, to erect a suitable monument over his grave. Hancock lived at Norristown before he went into the army.

—It is announced that Casabianca, in Morocco, has been visited by enormous numbers of locusts. In the early part of March there was a veritable storm of these unwelcome visitors, which lasted upwards of three hours. The sun was obscured as if by a dark cloud, and no one remembers of having seen such locusts in Morocco in such flights before.

—Harry Cake, of Landisville, was seriously injured at Lineland, N. J., by being attacked by a vicious horse. Cake was standing in Stoupelli's blacksmith shop gently stroking one of the horses upon the neck. The animal suddenly turned and, seizing the boy with his teeth, lifted him from the floor and shook him violently. The blacksmith rushed to the rescue and it was only with iron bars that the infuriated animal was compelled to release its grip from the boy. Dr. Halsey dressed his wounds.

Chief Justice Fuller announced Tuesday that the consideration of the two petitions for a rehearing of the income tax cases were reserved until Monday, May 6 when a full bench is expected. This does not mean a rehearing of the case has been granted, but that on May 6 the supreme court will hear counsel upon the question whether or not a rehearing shall be granted.

B. & B.

Black is Fashionable.
Black is "Becoming."

and Choice Black Dress Fabrics never sold in this store at such rapid rate as at present.

BLACK GOODS ITEMS

that will pay immediate investigation:

NEW BLACK TWILL MOHAIRS.

Elegant in appearance, right in weight; bought at a sacrifice several months ago, before it was settled that Black would be the fashionable fad as to color—44 inches wide, 50 CENTS a yard.

MOHAIR SICILENNES.

Specially adapted for Suits, Separate Skirts or Petticoats—40 inches wide, 35c.; 42 inches wide, 50c. and 75c.; 54 inches wide, $1.00 and $1.25.

BLACK FIGURED MOHAIRS.

You've paid double for not nearly so good and fine goods as these—38 inches wide, 25c.

BLACK CREPONS.

New and stylish effects, direct from Paris—75c. $1.00, $1.25 up.

Good BLACK CREPONS, 45 CENTS, to finest imported at $3.00 per yard.

All-wool, neat CHECK SUITINGS, stylish mixtures—33 inches wide, 22 CENTS a yard.

Large assortment of stylish, up-to-date DRESS GOODS AND SUITINGS at 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c., that will prove conclusively we intend making it AN OBJECT TO DO YOUR BUYING HERE!

Come or write write for samples and our NEW 1895 SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE—'twill cost you only the postal card containing your request.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

NEW TIN SHOP IN EBENSBURG.

Spouting, Roofing and Repairing done PROMPTLY.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Agricultural Implements.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect January 21, 1895.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 50 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Day Express, daily	11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 02 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 36 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 20 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.45, a. m. and 5.35 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.20 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Ivyona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. arriving at Prescott at 8.05 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Ivyona at 10.50 a. m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware. Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

may2 95ly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Matthew McGaughey, late of Munster township, county of Cambria, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same shall present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AUGUSTINE W. EBERLY,
Administrator of Matthew McGaughey, dec'd.
Munster Twp., March 22, 1895.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Collins, deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Philip Collins, deceased, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

T. A. SHOEMAKER,
Bellefonte, Pa., April 12, 1895. Executor.

TO

THE MONEY SAVERS

OF

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

While other merchants are advertising "Clearance Sales" shop-worn goods, Bradley's have opened the most complete line of new Spring Goods. All the latest things of the season at lower prices than you ever knew or heard of. Come to where you have a choice.

25 Yards of Yard-Wide Muslin for $1.00

50-inch Black Henrietta for 45 cents per yard. Choice of shades Cashmere at 20 cents—full 36-inch goods.

New Moire Satines at 15 Cents

New Line of Dress Ginghams at 7 cents.

These are a few of the many Bargains awaiting you at

Bradley's Cash Store,

MAIN STREET, GALLITZIN.

I LEAD THE

PROCESSION

—IN—

High Art Clothing for Short, Stout and Regular Sizes, and Furnishings.

Stylish, serviceable goods—the correct thing in men's wear—at money-saving prices. Children's Suits in all grades now on show. Our spring stock of High Art Clothing, the pick and flower of the country's clothing, especially selected fabrics, tailor made garments in all the newest and most fashionable shapes. Our men's apparel is made on the new principle—every garment is fitted to a living model and conforms to the natural lines of the human figure. As a result we can guarantee a perfect fit.

I am the only clothier that sells High Art Clothing in Blair county.

JOHN McCONNELL,

1300 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

NEW SPRING STYLES.

We have a full, new and complete line of the finest and best fitting Spring Clothing in Cambria county and at prices that defy competition. We have the largest stock in Northern Cambria and the make-up of our fine goods is equal to custom-made. We have the new Spring Shapes in Hats and our stock of Gents' Furnishings is complete.

Our stock is larger and prices lower than ever before. All we ask is that you call and examine our goods, learn prices and we will convince you that the best place in the State to buy your Clothing is at

C. A. SHARBAUGH'S,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

EBENSBURG MARBLE AND CRANITE

MONUMENTAL : WORKS!

We are prepared to furnish on short notice and at prices that defy competition

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, VAULTS AND POSTS

WHAT WE DO:—

Keep constantly on hand one of the Largest and Best Selected Stock of any concern in the County.

Give personal supervision to the manufacture and shipment of all orders.

Use none but the Best Stock, and pay particular attention to the setting of all work. Also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE ANSWERED.

J. WILKINSON & SON,

EBENSBURG, PA.

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS.

Patented March 26th 1895.
LIGHT, COOL, Easy to Wear. No pressure on Hips or Back. No understraps. Never moves.
Retains Severest Hernia with Comfort.

MANUFACTURED AT
290 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

American Silver Truss.

Beside the above we handle the Seeley Hard Rubber, the Penfield Celluloid, and all other Standard Trusses.

Special attention given to the proper fitting of Trusses.

Dr. T. J. DAVISON,

EBENSBURG, PA.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Cariage work on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Special attention given to Repair work and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,
formerly of Carrolltown.

[jan11.3m]

It Pays to Advertise.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY - - - - - MAY 3, 1895.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Look out your straw hat.

—W. H. Donegan has been appointed notary at Cresson.

—Dr. John G. C. Bearer, of Spangler, was a few hours in town on Wednesday.

—Last week's storm, one of Cresson's first-class hotels, was a few hours in town on Saturday.

—P. R. G. Adams, of Clearfield township, was a few hours in town on Wednesday.

—The Misses Kate and Isabel O'Neill, of Johnstown, are spending a few days visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—Martin Rist, the fish dealer, has removed his business to this place and will make his residence in Johnstown.

—Mrs. Alfred Fagan, son of Thomas Fagan, of Ebensburg, died in Johnstown on Saturday, aged 33 years.

—Miss Jessie Sheridan, of Johnstown, is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Margaret Sheridan, of this place, last week.

—Messrs. N. F. Lambour and Harry A. Lloyd, Nicktown's good citizens, were in Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. E. C. Parrish has commenced tearing out a part of his residence on High street, to make way for his new store building.

—Mr. F. P. Mullen, the Lilly clothing man, has a new ad. in this issue of the FREEMAN which will prove profitable to any man in search of clothing.

—The Lilly Building & Loan Association held their stockholders' meeting in Lilly on the 29th ult., and declared a 6 per cent. premium. They opened a new series of stock.

—The Democratic still talks about ballots, claiming frauds that the present board of commissioners had to stop the business in order that parties like the *Gosling* Democrat could get the job for printing ballots for the next election and then muffled the job.

—Mr. Edward B. Roe, Jr., civil and mining engineer of Johnstown, has been engaged by the Pennsylvania Trust Company, of Philadelphia, to make a survey of the coal property leased by the Euclid Coal Company at South Fork.

—Frank Shaw, a young coal miner residing at Conemaugh, has been missing since Saturday last week when he started to work. His friends think he has met with foul play and a searching party was organized for the purpose of making a thorough search for him in the mines.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has awarded the contract for 1,000 hopper coal cars. The Barney & Smith Car Company, of Dayton, Ohio, will build 500 cars, the Standard Steel Car Company, of Buffalo, the other 500 will be built at the company's shops at Altoona.

—Mr. Jones, who for some time has had charge of the electric light plant in C. J. Blair, Esq., has leased the plant from the first of the present month and has taken charge of the concern. He will continue to do his advertising columns the same as in the past.

—The item in last week's FREEMAN regarding the arrest of Mrs. Elizabeth Mallory and her paramour, Williams, for fornication, the name of Mrs. Mallory's husband, the prosecutor, was given Fresh instead of Joseph Fresh, as should have been.

—George L. Sanderson, a Williamsburg merchant, and his wife were out driving, when Mrs. Sloop, a catamount leaped from a tree to attack them. The wild animal struck the carriage top and frightened the horse, which started on a gallop. Mr. Sanderson kept in close pursuit for a distance, but finally sprang into the road and disappeared.

—The Shorthorn Typewriter Company has entered into contract for a manufacturing plant to be located at Kittanning, Pa., to cost $50,000. The buildings are to be completed by July 1st. The main building will be 200 feet high, 80 feet wide, with a fifty-foot addition. Work will be given employment to the citizens of Kittanning donated the site of land.

—Hon. Thos. Ross, ex-associate judge and ex-commissioner of Blair county, died at his home in Gay-sport on Thursday morning, aged 97 years. Mr. Ross was the builder of one of the first charcoal furnaces known as Gay-sport Furnace, which he conducted in connection with a grist mill, in Frankstown, for a number of years. He was the first wife of Justice John Woods, of the state supreme court.

—Mr. M. Bestel, whose mind had been affected for several weeks, committed an assault at her home in Alverton, Westmoreland county, Friday morning, by striking her husband over the right temple with a revolver, which she had previously taken from a locked drawer. He was about forty years of age and the father of four children. The act appears to have set in for the purpose of paying ball on the streets in this place, should be nipped in the bud by the borough authorities. It is a most whole-walking on the sidewalks than playing on the streets is at once, will save numerous accidents during the summer.

—The Pennsylvania railroad reports that the production of coal and coke originating on the lines east of Pittsburg for the year thus far has been 5,098,374 tons, as compared with 5,025,-[illegible] for the corresponding period of 1894, a decrease of 1,726,874 tons, of which 1,726,874 were coal, an increase of 1,726,874 tons coke, an increase of 1,726,874 tons.

—Attorney at Johnstown Sheriff Swank empanelled a jury for the purpose of inquiring into the lunacy of William J. Lewis, in charge being made by his brothers Harvey King and Mrs. Lewis that he was incapable of taking care of his business. The jury, after hearing the evidence, found the charge to be true. Mr. Lewis is a native of Ebensburg, now in Dixmont asylum.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says Michael Patrick Kennedy, who is the owner of a farm in Logan township, is the owner of a cow and calf in that section. The cow is a red from J. A. McIntyre's herd in Jersey and is three years old, and the calf is as big as a good sized sheep. Nearly every week-old and a tenderfoot can pick it up and carry it about a summer of people have been to see the diminutive animal.

—Tuesday afternoon, the little four-year-old son of Jacob Coulport, was frightfully burned. Tuesday morning, by his mother, who attempted to light a lamp for him to see by when the bed clothes caught fire, and before his mother, who was in the room, could get to his rescue, he was terribly burned, but it is believed he will recover. Mrs. Coulport was severely but not seriously burned in putting out the flames.

—Among the Pennsylvania railroad officials experimenting with an incandescent light for the front end of the engines, the lamps are known as markers. The old-style oil lamp marker was a source of trouble, as it would go out in the front end of the locomotive. It is said that the incandescent marker has proved a great success, and will be adopted on all the Pennsylvania lines.

—The hardware store of J. E. McDowell, at Irvona, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and about twenty dollars worth of goods carried off. Entrance was effected by prying open a back door.

—Colonel Coppinger, son-in-law of James G. Blaine, who was recently promoted to Brigadier General, received his original appointment as Captain in the army from President Lincoln, because or the request of Archbishop Hughes that the President should appoint twelve young Roman Catholics. General Coppinger, in 1862, then a Captain had a recruiting office in Ebensburg in the rooms over the store now occupied by John Lloyd & Sons.

—Michael Drass and Jacob Drass, two prominent merchants and owners of stores at Roaring Springs and Duncansville, were arrested on Monday for the fraudulent concealment of goods, on a warrant sworn out by A. L. Horner, a Baltimore creditor. Merchandise to the value of $15,000 that had been shipped to Duncansville from Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore was found hidden away in three stables. The sheriff levied on the stores under attachment writs.

—We learn from the South Fork *Record* that the Stineman Coal Company at that place is negotiating with the Westinghouse Electric Company for the purchase of an electric mine locomotive, to be placed in Stineman colliery No. 1. The machine is for the purpose of drawing out the coal and if adopted by the company, will enable it to dispense with the service of about thirty mules and drivers and almost double the capacity of the mine. The Sterling Company at Hastings is likely to adopt that system also.

—Silas W. Allen, a former resident of Chest Springs, died at his home in Altoona on Saturday night, aged 26 years. The deceased was a native of Indiana county and afterwards removed to Chest Springs, removing from there to Altoona about six years ago. On the 13th of February, 1890, he was married to Miss Jeanette Litzinger, of Loretto, who, with one child, survives him. He is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Jonathan Douglass, of Chest Springs, and he had four step-sisters, Stella, Blanche, Maude and Ethel, all residing at home.

—A prominent citizen of Williamsport was married last Thurday. While the ceremony was being performed a lot of jokers tied long, white streamers to the horses and tied a number of cow bells under the carriage. After the bride and groom entered the carriage and the vehicle started for the station the horses took fright at the jingling of the bells and the flopping of the streamers and ran away. The driver was able to steer them so as to avoid colliding with any obstacle, but could not stop them until they had tired themselves out running. The bride was so frightened that she fainted.

—We regard this civil pension bill as an outcropping of the aristocratic and snobbish purposes of the Republican party. It opposed an income tax that would make wealth pay its just share of the burthens of government and logically goes in for pensioning a class who all their lives have been getting big salaries and living on the fat of the land. In tariff legislation, in tax law, in corporation laws, and now in this civil pension law, the motto of the Republican party is that the government must take care of the rich and the poor can take care of themselves, and pay the taxes.—*Washington (Pa.) Democrat.*

—On Saturday night about 10 o'clock, as Mr. Peter A. Schwab, a well-known grocer of Altoona, was going home, he was caught from behind by some one who grabbed him around the body, thus pinioning his arms. Two other men went to the assistance of his assailant and the three tried to rob him. In the struggle all fell to the ground and when they got up one of the men seized a basket that Mr. Schwab carried and made off with it, while the others fled before the arrival of the police, who soon appeared on the scene. It was a bold attempt at highway robbery. Mr. Schwab was at one time a resident of Ebensburg.

—Peter Wimmer, an aged resident of Carroll township, was found in the field, where he had been harrowing Thursday, in an unconscious state, with a horse sitting on his breast. It is not known how the accident happened, whether he underwent a paralytic stroke and pulled the horse on top of himself or whether the horse became tangled in the harness and while Mr. Wimmer was trying to disengage him the horse fell on him. Dr. Sloan was called and after some time of laboring succeeded in bringing him to consciousness, but he is as yet unable to give any account of the accident. His condition is very critical.—*Carrolltown News.*

A Destructive Fire.

On Friday morning of last week about one o'clock the large frame barn of Thomas Jervis, a farmer residing in Cambria township, about five miles north of Ebensburg, was discovered to be on fire. When discovered the whole upper part was in a blaze and Mr. Jervis and his family ran at once to the burning building and with much difficulty succeeded in getting out the horses and a few cattle, but twelve head of cattle, several hogs and a large number of chickens were burned up.

Mr. Jervis also lost 40 bushels of wheat, 90 bushels of oats, a lot of corn, hay, harness, wagons, farming machinery, implements, etc. A plow and harrow with which Mr. Jervis had been working that day and had left in the field were the only implements saved.

A wagon shed and several outbuildings were also burned and it was with much difficulty that the house was saved.

As there had been no light or fire about the barn for some time previous, there is no doubt the fire originated either from being maliciously set on fire or by some one accidentally starting it while engaged in pilfering. The barn and contents were insured in the Cambria Mutual for $817, which will not cover one-third the loss.

Death of Isidore Lilly.

Mr. Isidore Lilly, of Munster township, died at his home near Cresson on Monday night at 9 o'clock. Sometime in December last Mr Lilly, while on a visit to Altoona and while walking on the railroad, fell off a culvert and broke his right leg. He was taken to the Altoona hospital where, notwithstanding he received the best medical attention, the bones refused to knit together and it was found necessary to amputate the foot. He still continued to grow worse and a few weeks ago he was removed to his home as his recovery was hopeless and death certain to ensue.

Mr. Lilly was about 60 years of age and leaves a wife and several children, all of whom are grown up. He was well-known throughout the county as he had filled the position of steward of the Cambria county almshouse for a number of years. About three years ago he resigned the position and returned to his farm in Munster township.

His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at the Summit on Thursday morning.

Bicycle Races.

On Saturday, June 1st, there will be a bicycle race at the Ebensburg fair grounds that promises to bring together some of the best wheelmen in the country. The race will be for a distance of ten miles, and $200 in prizes will be distributed as follows: First, $75; second, $50; third, $35; fourth, $30; fifth, $10; sixth, $5, and the seventh a gold medal.

For particulars address J. B. Denny, chairman of committee, Ebensburg, Pa.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sheriff of Cambria county to David Hite, Morrellville; consideration, $275.

Francis Bene et ux. to Mathiot Reade, Washington, $581.

Julius Eger et ux. to Mathiot Reade, Cresson township, $2,437.

James Noon's executor to George A. O'Hara, Munster, $1,500.

Administrator of Conrad Suppes to guardian of Freda B. Suppes, Johnstown, $1.

Administrator of Conrad Suppes to guardian of Freda B.Suppes, Johnstown, $16,000.

Barbara Ream et al. to John Ream, Upper Yoder, $500.

Philip Gray et ux. to Joseph A. Gray et al., Susquehanna, $2,039.

Benedectine Society of Westmoreland county to Joseph A. Gray, Carrolltown, $1.

David H. Edwards et al. to Sarah Hess, Wilmore, $2.

Donald McRae et ux. to Richard Shultz, Spangler, $300.

Samuel J. Horner to Mack Deater, Johnstown, $5.

I. N. Rodkey et ux. to Robert H. McGarvey, Spangler, $250.

Harry Swank et al. to John A. Strayer, Johnstown, $5,000.

Abel Lloyd et al. to Charles McFadden, Jr., Blacklick, $2,072.

Andrew Lantzy et ux. to E. L. Beckwith, Hastings, $1.

Abel Lloyd et al. to Blacklick Land and Improvement Company, Jackson, $1.

J. C. B. Decker to Ellen M. Decker, Reade, $100.

David G. Hildebrand et al. to James P. Hildebrand, Conemaugh township, $400.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company, Jackson, $1.

J. C. B. Decker to Ellen M. Decker, Reade, $100.

David G. Hildebrand et al. to James P. Hildebrand, Conemaugh township, $400.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company to Anthony Hile, Jr., Patton, $300.

F. A. Thompson et ux. to Luther Miller, Washington, $775.

Mary Ann Eckenrode et vir. to Daniel Lantzy, Elder, $1,000.

Herman Helder et ux. to Henry Witt, Morrellville, $300.

Michael Noon et al. to George A. O'Hara, Munster, $1.

Jacob Zimmerman et ux. to Augustus G. Kull, East Conemaugh, $500.

Catharine Gayman to Sherman L. Clement, Ebensburg, $1,000.

H. A. Shoemaker et ux. to Sherman L. Clement, Ebensburg, $900.

Blair County Commissioners.

The report of the Blair county auditors investigating the affairs of the county commissioners, was filed in the prothonotary's office at Hollidaysburg on Friday evening. In their report the auditors say that former reports of the auditors of the county were in some manner conducted with the statements by the county commissioners, which is not in accordance with the act of assembly. The present auditors didn't do so, but followed the law as auditors ought to do, and as a result of their investigation they found the following irregularities in the methods and management of the commissioners' office, and were obliged to surcharge Commissioners Horn and Funk with a large sum of money:

The two commissioners, Messrs. Funk and Hurd, accepted a note from G. M. Meadville, defendant, for costs in a suit, instead of collecting the money, and the county had to pay the money.

One commissioner, Hurd, was indirectly, if not directly, interested in work on the court house, and the other commissioner, Funk, admitted that he signed treasury drafts of the county in a reckless manner.

They allowed a tax collector in Altoona $40 for postal cards in notifying delinquent tax-payers.

They utterly ignored responsible bidders in letting bridge contracts.

They overpaid contractors of bridges as the direct result of sending their clerk to measure the masonry, whose figures differed materially from those of a competent civil engineer employed by the auditors.

They let contracts to relations, and attempted to conceal the fact by using fictitious names.

They built a bridge upon private land before the view was absolutely confirmed by the court.

The above are the specifications in the report filed by the auditors, and the total amount surcharged is $3,470.90, to which is added the cost of the auditors' investigation, $411.96, making a total of $3,780.55. The matter is now in the hands of the court to do what may seem right and proper.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, May 2, 1895:

James Rafferty and Mary Garrity, Susquehanna township.

Conrad Semelsburger and Margaret Thomas, Elder township.

John Nemeth and Pauline Yehle, Johnstown.

William Lloyd, Lindsey, Pa., and Mary A. Elden, Hastings.

James Alexander Biers, Fallen Timber, and Jennie Berger, Blair City, Pa.

Charles A. Cable, Johnstown, and Annie E. Gohn, Dale.

Luther Miller, Washington township, and Julia E. Veigle, Lilly.

John B. Noel and Josephine Dunlap, Carroll township.

Frederick James George and Bridget Matilda Skelly, Portage.

Fred Thomas, Pittsburg, Pa., and Annie Hughes, Chicago.

Demeter Honeza and Ella Halko, Johnstown.

George Leitz, Carroll township, and Rosie M. Lantzy, Ebensburg.

Frank D. Uhlery and Emma D. Galbraith, West Taylor township.

Joseph Summers and Annie Wurm, Frugality.

William C. Mackel and Mary E. Chappel, South Fork.

William Rugh, Wilmore, and E. J. Robertson, Tyrone, Pa.

Charles Makin, Cambria township, and Annie M. Bracken, Blacklick township.

Harvey N. McLaughlin, Morrellville, and Sarah E. Strayer, Johnstown.

Mike Boziger and Mary Bodner, Hastings.

Patrick Reardon and Almira Miller, Susquehanna township.

John F. Paul, Pittsburg, Pa., and Katie E. Keeler, Johnstown.

House Burned.

The house of Anselm Bradley, about a mile northeast of Loretto, was burned to the ground on Saturday. At the time the fire originated the members of the family were out in the fields, and noticing considerable smoke, they hurriedly ran to the house, but by the time they reached there the kitchen was all ablaze, and so quick was the work of destruction that there was but very little of the contents of the house saved. We failed to learn the amount of the loss or whether there was any insurance on the building or not.

Reduced Rates on the P. R. R.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the meeting of the German Baptists (Dunkards), to be held at Decatur, Ill., May 2d to June 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from May 24 to June 1, inclusive, excursion tickets from all points on their system west of and including Baltimore, Lancaster and Reading, and south of and including Sunbury, to Decatur and return, at a single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return to starting point not later than July 9th.

APPEAL FROM THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

The Commissioners' Salary the Vexed Question to be Disposed of.

On Monday two appeals were filed in the prothonotary's office from the report of the county auditors made in January last. They are both in regard to the salary of the county commissioners, one being against Commissioner P. E. Dillon and the other against Commissioner J. G. Lloyd, and are identical with the exception of the names of the defendants, that of Dillon and Lloyd, in each of the petitions.

The following is a copy of the petitions with the amounts stated in each of them:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the use of Cambria county vs. P. E. Dillon, [J. G. Lloyd], one of the county commissioners of Cambria county.

Petition of the taxpayers of Cambria county for leave to appeal from the report of W. J. Jones, W. C. Berry, J. W. Daily, county auditors of said county for the year 1894.

To the Honorable A. V. Barker, President Judge of said Court.

The petition of the undersigned, being more than ten in number, and all of whom are taxpayers of and residents within Cambria county, State of Pennsylvania,

Respectfully represent to your Honorable Court that from the first Monday of January, 1895, until the first Monday of January, 1896, a certain P. E. Dillon [J. G. Lloyd] was then and there one of the duly elected, qualified and acting county commissioners of the county of Cambria, in the State of Pennsylvania.

And that from the first Monday of January, 1895, and until the present time a certain W. J. Jones, W. C. Berry and J. W. Daily were and are the duly elected, qualified and acting county auditors of Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, and as such auditors did then and there settle and adjust the receipts and expenditures of the said county commissioners and of said Cambria county for the year 1894, and the said county auditors having settled and adjusted the said receipts and expenditures for the year as aforesaid among the records of the Court of Common Pleas of the county aforesaid, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1895, being within ninety days of the date of the presentation of this petition to your Honorable Court.

That more than sixty days have now elapsed since the filing by said county auditors of their said report, and that no appeal therefrom has been entered by any county official or officials and that your petitioners are not advised and do not believe that an appeal therefrom will be made by any county official, nor that an appeal from said report to said Court will be taken by the Commonwealth, [the use thereof by or any officer competent under existing laws to enter such appeal.

Your petitioners further represent that said county auditors in said settlement and report filed as aforesaid, as your petitioners are informed and believe, have erred in allowing to P. E. Dillon, [one of the commissioners of Cambria county, certain credits to wit, the sum of four hundred fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents, ($458.50), as salary, being at the rate of $5.00 per day, which said sum is greatly in excess of the compensation allowed him as one of the commissioners of Cambria county aforesaid, by the existing laws of this commonwealth to wit, an excess of about $85.50] [J. G. Lloyd, one of the commissioners of Cambria county, certain credits to wit, the sum of one thousand eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, ($1,081.50), as salary, being at the rate of $5.00 per day, which said sum is greatly in excess of the compensation allowed him as one of the commissioners of Cambria county aforesaid, by the existing laws of this commonwealth to wit, an excess of about $85.50] [P. E. Dillon, J. G. Lloyd, one of the commissioners of Cambria county, certain credits to wit, the sum of four hundred fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents, ($458.50), as salary, being at the rate of $5.00 per day, which said sum is greatly in excess of the compensation allowed him as one of the commissioners of Cambria county aforesaid, by the existing laws of this commonwealth to wit, an excess of about $85.50] the proper allowance to him being as your petitioners believe, $3.00 per diem necessary and to which should be added actual traveling expenses.

That your petitioners are informed and verily believe that said sum of $85.50 [$85.50] was disbursed by the county commissioners of Cambria county without proper authority of law, and by said county auditors allowed in their report, filed as aforesaid, and that thereby injustice will be done said taxpayers and county of Cambria, unless your petitioners be permitted to defend in an appeal therefrom, and from which finding and allowance to the said P. E. Dillon, [J. G. Lloyd,] of $85.50 [$85.50] in excess of the $3.00 due him by the law as salary shown in the report of said county auditors, filed as aforesaid that the undersigned petitioners do hereby appeal to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, as provided by the act of assembly, approved the 12th day of June, 1895.

Your petitioners further pray your Honorable Court to permit them to come into court and file a bond with approved sureties conditioned as provided by law and to prosecute said appeal from said auditors' report and to defend said county of Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, and as such auditors did then and there settle and adjust the receipts and expenditures of the said county commissioners and of said Cambria county for the year 1894, and the said county auditors having settled and adjusted the said receipts and expenditures for the year as aforesaid among the records of the Court of Common Pleas of the county aforesaid, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1895, being within ninety days of the date of the presentation of this petition to your Honorable Court.

And they will ever pray, etc.

GEO. M. WERTZ, Stonycreek Twp.
H. F. HOOVER, Johnstown.
JOHN P. LLOYD, Johnstown.
W. B. DIBERT, Johnstown.
LEM. J. HUGHES, Cambria Twp.
J. H. DIXONS, Summerhill Twp.
L. E. HUGHES, Summerhill Twp.
D. L. PRINCE, Summerhill Twp.
REESE ROBERTS, Summerhill Twp.
OWEN J. JONES, Summerhill Twp.
EMMETT HORNER, Dale Bor.
W. E. MILTENBERGER, Johnstown.
ABRAM HOSTETTER, Richland Twp.
SAMUEL E. PETERSON, Upper Yoder Twp.
J. C. VARNER, Adams Twp.
H. J. CULBERT, West Taylor Twp.

The petitions were affirmed to by Emmett Horner, one of the petitioners, and on presentation to Judge Barker on Monday, his Honor directed it to be filed in the prothonotary's office. Accompanying each appeal is a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars conditioned for the payment of costs in case they fail to obtain a decision more favorable to the county than in the report from which the appeal is taken. The bond is signed by J. S. Spitzman, N. J. Hoffman, N. E. Swank and Charles Leffler. W. Horace Rose and M. B. Stevens, Esqrs., of Johnstown, are the attorneys representing the appellants.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Col.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4 and 5 to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo at the extremely low rate of $40.75 from New York; $40.25 from Philadelphia; $47.50 from Baltimore and Washington; $47.25 from Harrisburg, and at proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14 and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired.

A special train of Pullman buffet sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10:10 A. M., July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the evening of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparatively small cost.

Will Not Stain His Father's Name.

A dispatch from DuBois, Pa., on Friday says: James E. Long, president of the defunct Bank of DuBois, returned home to-day from a trip abroad. The first news he heard of the bank's failure was when he was in Paris. Mr. Long said to-day: The assets of the bank, I am told, will come within $40,000 of paying everything. But whatever they lack will be paid, if I have to pay every cent of it myself. If the sum needed is all I have and my wife has to sell her personal effects and jewelry, no man will suffer. On the marble shaft above my father is the legend: 'Here is an honest man.' I am old and broken in health, but I will begin anew, without a cent, if necessary to square off the accounts, and without staining that name."

—Mrs. Jennie, wife of Jacob George, died at her home in Croyle township on Monday afternoon, aged about 30 years. She is survived by her husband and four small children.

—Thomas Williams, of Irvona, was laughing while at work near a circular saw in a mill at Wiltiamsport on Monday. A hemlock splinter, one and a half inches long, was flung by the saw into his throat, where it lodged. He suffered severe torture for eight hours before a doctor could be found to remove it.

Miscellaneous Notices.

A FINE lot of Table Oil Cloths just received at * G. HUNTLEY'S.

ANOTHER lot of Bissel's Carpet Sweepers just arrived at * G. HUNTLEY'S.

A LARGE assortment of Garden Tools just received at * G. HUNTLEY'S.

A FEW bundles of Manilla Binding Twine, 5 cents a pound at Dutton's. may3.

A FINE assortment of White-wash, Paint and Varnish Brushes just received by * G. HUNTLEY.

CALL and look at my Washing Machines. I have two of the best kind in the market. ma3 G. HUNTLEY.

A LARGE assortment of that celebrated Anti-Rusting Tinware—warranted not to rust for 5 years—just arriving at * G. HUNTLEY'S.

WANTED—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg Pa. meh22

A LARGE assortment of granite enamelled ware with another 20 per cent. reduction which makes it almost as cheap as tinware. Just received at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

DON'T forget I am headquarters for Base Balls and bats, all kinds of Fishing Tackle, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Rods, Bait Boxes, Baskets, etc. * G. HUNTLEY.

CALL at Huntley's and buy a Tree Sprayer and Spray your fruit trees, thereby increasing your fruit crop enough to pay for the Sprayer three times over. † G. HUNTLEY.

THE Ebensburg Marble and Granite Works are offering a reduction of 5 per cent on all work ordered before the 1st of May. This is done in order to avoid the rush for Decoration Day work.

WANTED—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county. Money loaned in sums of $200 to $50,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. mch28d.

I HAVE the agency for the Eclipse Bicycle, acknowledged by all to be one of the best Bicycles on the market. $10 reduction on regular price will be given to the party giving me the first order this season. * G. HUNTLEY

FARMERS. Your attention is kindly called to the best hay carrier on the market and at a reasonable price. Call and see it at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in May, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

A LARGE assortment of Family Ready Mixed Paints, Paints for Farm Implements, Carriage Paints of all colors and shades, in ½ pint to 1 gallon cans. If you are going to paint your house call and look at my samples. I can save you money. * G. HUNTLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has leased the Ebensburg Electric Light plant from C. J. Blair, to take effect May 1st. All bills due from above date will be collected by the undersigned on the 1st of each month. All persons using electric light will please be prepared to pay for same on that date to the undersigned or one authorized to collect the same. JAMES A. ROSS, Manager. may3 3t.

FARMERS AND BUILDERS. I have put in a car load of steel wire nails and fence wire before the advance which I will sell for a limited time at prices below the advance. As there will likely be another advance by the 1st of April, I would advise you to buy immediately what nails and wire you want for the coming season, thereby saving money by not paying the advance prices later on. A word to the wise is sufficient. GEO. HUNTLEY.

1794. 1895.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the second and final account of Adam I. Lieb, executor of the last will and testament of Sebastian Graff, deceased.

Having been appointed auditor by said court to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. DONALD E. DUFTON, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Pa., April 26, 1895.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of Andrew Eger, late of Cresson township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted by the Register of Cambria county to Eliza J. Eger and John S. Eger, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment.

ELIZA J. EGER, Cresson P. O.,
JOHN S. EGER, Altoona, P. O.,
Administrators.
J. F. McKENRICK, Ebensburg, Pa., Attorney for estate.
March 22, 1895.X

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Trinkley, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, were duly granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SYLVESTER BRADLEY, Carrolltown, Pa.,
SYLVESTER ECKENRODE, Loretto, Pa.,
Administrators.
J. F. McKENRICK, Esq., Attorney for estate.
Ebensburg, Pa., March 29, 1895.X

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. W. A. E. Little and Susan C. Little, his wife, of the borough of Loretto, Cambria county, having by their deed of voluntary assignment dated March 23, 1895, conveyed to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of creditors, all the property of the said W. A. B. Little, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said W. A. B. Little will please make payment to the assignee, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay. P. J. LITTLE, Assignee of W. A. B. Little.
Ebensburg, Pa., March 29, 1895.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY J. CONWAY. Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Conway, of Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present the same without delay to Or to his attorney. J. J. RHODDY.
EDWARD T. McNERLIS, Assignee, Johnstown, Pa. Ashville, Pa.
April 5, 1895.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of James Hagan, Sr., deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of James Hagan, Sr., late of the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DANIEL HAGAN, Executor.
Lilly, Pa., March 25, 1895.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been duly appointed assignee of Theodore Benden, and Sarah, his wife, of Gallitzin township, Pa., in trust for the benefit of creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Theodore Benden to make immediate payment, and persons having claims to present them according to law
J. F. McKENRICK, Attorney for Assignee, Ebensburg, Pa. J. J. RHODDY, Assignee, Ashville, Pa.
April 19, 1895.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been appointed assignee of Wm. Mansfield, and Amanda, his wife, of Ashville borough, Pa., in trust for the benefit of creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Wm. Mansfield to make immediate payment, and persons having claims to present them according to law
J. F. McKENRICK, Attorney for Assignee, Ebensburg, Pa. J. J. RHODDY, Assignee, Ashville, Pa.
April 19, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Philip Farren, deceased. Letters of administration upon the estate of Philip Farren, deceased, late of Munster township, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. H. P. FARREN, Administrator.
Munster, Pa., April 12, 1895.X

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE

First National Bank

OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

oct13.93

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformity : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,

PITTSBURG DEPT.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

oct18,89ly.

S. L. REED. MATHIOT READE.

REED & READE,

Attorneys at Law,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

Office on Centre street. [4 28 95

KITTELL & LITTLE,

Attorneys at Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7. '95

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

FOR ARTISTIC

JOB PRINTING

TRY THE FREEMAN.

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty. Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor

Choice Plants and Cut Flowers

Funeral Designs at Short Notice.

ADOLPH STAHL,

NO. 432 MAIN STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4.12.95.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

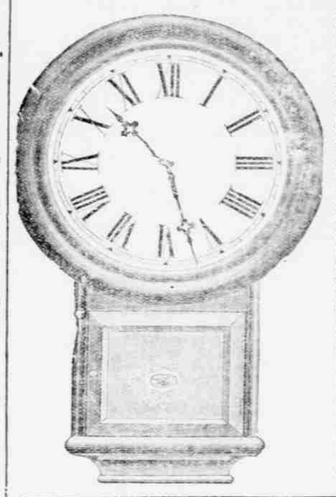
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the flour and feed business has this day been dissolved. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will call on John F. Tibbott, of Ebensburg, who has charge of the collection of all accounts. ROBERT FERGUSON, A. G. GLASS.
April 23, 1895. ma3.3t.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

—AND—

OPTICAL GOODS.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED ROCKFORD

WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SEL

AN INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The Reds In Rebellion In North Dakota.

TOO ZEALOUS DEPUTY CAUSED IT.

He Has Made Himself Obnoxious to Indians and Settlers Alike—The Indians Are Resisting Arrest For Timber Land Violation—Prosecutions Not Justifiable.

FARGO, N. D., May 1.—United States Marshal Cronan received the following dispatch from Deputy Schindler at St. Johns: "Between 200 and 300 hostiles at Langan preparing to resist. Citizens leaving St. Johns through fear. If you come at all, bring assistance enough to quiet the disturbance and protect settlers."

It was stated, also, that the Indians had burned the houses of settlers, who had testified against them, but on running the story down it appears that but one case of that kind has occurred. Sunday the marshal and deputy had a council with the Indians, who had previously rescued a half-breed charged with cutting timber on government land from arrest, and told them they had come there to arrest the parties and that they should surely do it.

Little Shell, chief of the Turtle Mountain Indians, told them that the government had never paid the Indians for their land, and that he had given permission to cut the timber and that he had a right to give that permission, and that they would not allow anyone to be arrested for cutting timber under his order, or with his permission.

The martial reiterated the statement that they had come to make arrests and intended to do it. The Indians asked who they wanted, and on being informed, they called the persons, and when they came in the marshal read the warrant and undertook to make the arrest, but the Indians forcibly resisted.

The offense is slight at most and the feeling is general among the settlers that the 70 indictments against settlers and others in that region are more for the purpose of making fees for officers than for any other purpose. The timber is generally poplar, not fit for anything but fuel, with a small amount of oak and ash.

There is no feeling between citizens and Indians, but towards Schrindler, the deputy who had made himself obnoxious in other matters. Indians think they have original title to land and the government has so far recognized their claim as to set aside two townships in the mountain as a reserve, besides granting a large number of Indians homesteads on other portions.

About one half of the Indians are Canadians, and many have received the other rights on the Canadian side, yet the interior department has recognized and fed them for years and has sent a commission to treat with them for accession of the lands in dispute.

A CHANCE FOR BUCHANAN.

Warden Sage Advised to Stay the Execution For a Time.

ALBANY, May 1.—Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck has advised Warden Sage of Sing Sing that he had better suspend the execution of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan until after the appeal on the habeas corpus proceedings has been decided by the supreme court of the United States.

The question that now arises is this: "If the United States supreme court dismisses the appeal in the habeas corpus application, will Dr. Buchanan have to be resentenced before he can be executed?"

Governor Morton's respite expires today, and if the warden takes the advice of the deputy attorney general, Buchanan will not be executed. It is the opinion here that a resentence by the court where he was originally sentenced will have to take place.

Sherman's Battleground Purchased.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Chickamanga park commission has completed the purchase of General Sherman's battleground at the north end of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga and it now becomes a part of the National Military park. The tract contains 50 acres, and embraces the ground of assault of the Army of the Tennessee and the positions about Tunnell Hill defended by General Bragg's army. The central drive of the National park, 30 miles in length, has already been completed to and through the tract thus purchased, and historical tablets, batteries and monuments will be erected upon it before the dedication on September next.

West Virginia Miners Will Fight.

WELCH, W. Va., May 1.—There was quite a reduction in wages throughout the great Pocahontas Flat Top coal region today. A general strike is predicted and the miners are very indignant over the action of some of the operators, who have placed electric mining machinery in their mines and are now offering cheap coal to the railroad companies. This forces the balance of the field to compete with them, hence the reduction. The miners are thoroughly organized and will strenuously fight against the electric machines and railroad companies.

Railroad Wreck In Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 1.—Another wreck on the Inter-Oceanic railroad is reported to have occurred at Temematla, where nearly 100 people lost their lives some time ago. A freight train jumped the track and the number killed is 14, with several injured. The scene is the same, but this time only caused the Temematla catastrophe, but a number of small wrecks, attended with loss of life.

The Pilot Held Responsible.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—After a lengthy investigation the local board of steamboat inspectors has rendered a report on the sinking of the State of Missouri last January. The accident, the report states, was due to the negligence of Pilot James Polk, Jr. The matter has been referred to United States District Attorney Smith, who will proceed against the pilot in the courts.

McNulta Files Six Bonds.

PEORIA, Ills., May 1.—Receiver McNulta has filed six bonds in the sum of $1,000,000 each, for the operation of the Peoria distilleries, as manager. Altogether he will file bonds aggregating nearly 3,000,000, as manager. He will also file bonds for a larger sum when he takes possession of the bonded warehouses. His sureties are two trust companies.

Three Americans Killed.

SIERRE MOJADA, Mexico, May 1.—Word has reached here of the killing of three men in a fight in the Carmen mining district, near the Texas border. All of the men were Americans, one of them being John F. Lemon, the superintendent of the new mines at that place. The cause that led to the killing is not known here.

Illinois Miners at Work.

SPRING VALLEY, Ills., May 1.—There was no trouble between the Spring Valley miners and operators today. The men went to work the same as on an ordinary day. Last year's prices have been agreed upon, subject to the action of the Ohio and Pennsylvania miners.

No Change of Venue.

DENTON, Md., May 1.—The petition of Marshall Price, the alleged murderer of Sallie Dean, for a change of venue on the ground that he could not obtain a fair hearing at home was not granted, and the trial will be held here.

QUAY COUNTY KNOCKED OUT.

The Bill Defeated In the House—Legislative Matters.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—In the house, the bill creating a new county out of portions of the counties of Schuylkill and Luzerne, to be called Quay county, in honor of the junior United States senator from this state, was defeated, the measure receiving 12 less than the required number of votes.

The order of business was bills on third reading. On account of the debate on the new county bill, little other business was transacted.

A congressional apportionment bill was reported from the committee by Chairman Lawrence. The bill gives Philadelphia and Allegheny each an additional congressmen. Chester and Delaware constitute the Seventh district, Montgomery and Bucks the Eighth; Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Carbon the Ninth; Berks and Lehigh the Tenth; Lancaster the Eleventh; Lackawanna the Twelfth; Luzerne the Thirteenth; Schuylkill the Fourteenth; Dauphin, Perry and Lebanon the Fifteenth; Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming the Sixteenth; Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton, the Seventeenth; Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan the Eighteenth; Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Snyder, Union, Franklin and Fulton the Nineteenth; Adams, York and Cumberland the Twentieth; Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford the Twenty-first; Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson the Twenty-second; Allegheny the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth; Fayette, Washington and Greene the Twenty-sixth; Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler the Twenty-seventh; Crawford and Erie the Twenty-eighth; Venango, Warren, McKean, Cameron, Clarion and Forest the Twenty-ninth, and Clearfield, Center and Elk the Thirtieth.

Under this apportionment the Democrats would be reasonably sure of carrying five districts in the state—the Ninth, Tenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and the Thirtieth, with chances in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth.

Mr. Marshall secured reconsideration of his bill to allow receivers, assignees, guardians, trustees, etc., to include the lawful expenses in executing their trusts, not exceeding 1 per cent of the amount of such bonds, which was defeated last Friday and then laid aside for future consideration.

The bill was introduced fixing a site on the capitol grounds for a monument to the memory of Governor Curtin, to be erected by the Sixteeners' association. A resolution of thanks to the trustees and faculty of the University of Pennsylvania for their courtesy to the members of the house during their recent visit to the institution, was adopted.

The bill creating the office of deputy auditor general passed second reading on a special order and will be considered today on third reading and final passage. Should the bill become law, the place will be given to Captain Bricker, the present corporation clerk of the department.

The Cotton building and loan association bill provoked a long discussion. The measure was on the calendar for third reading and final passage. It authorizes these associations to issue 50 per cent of their capital as paid up stock for investment, the stock to be taxed the same as bank stock. The measure was introduced by Mr. Cotton at the request of the Pittsburg Building and Loan association. Mr. Clarency and other Philadelphians opposed the bill. Mr. Niles urged its passage because it gives the home associations the same privileges as the foreign concerns do in business in the state. The vote on final passage of the bill was—yeas, 76; nays, 81.

The McQuown schoolbook bill went to its last long sleep for this session of the legislature and the trust received a well merited defeat in the house. An effort was made to pass finally this instrument of the schoolbook trust, but the opposition was too strong. The bill prohibited school boards from changing textbooks oftener than once in five years after their adoption.

There were 102 members opposed to the measure, and 71 for it. Less than a constitutional majority having voted, the bill fell. This will likely be the end of the measure, as it will be nearly impossible to overcome the opposition shown.

The Seyfert bill, which provides that female teachers shall receive the same compensation as mail teachers when holding similar positions, went through on final passage with only 16 votes against it. The bill introduced by Captain French (Washington county), authorizing school directors to qualify each other before entering upon the duties of office, also passed finally.

Only 32 votes were recorded against the final passage of the Talbot bill, allowing street railway companies to consolidate. Mr. Coronthers (Philadelphia), an earnest opponent of all monopolies, made a strong speech against the bill. He said it was against public interest and would benefit none but traction companies. The speaker said he thought there ought to be competing lines, so that the people in cities would be given quicker transit and better accommodations. No other speeches were made.

The Wevand bill, amending the first section of the act of June 4, 1885, passed finally in the house. The law relates to the return of monies escheated to the state. Under its provisions dividends remaining in banks unclaimed for a certain time are escheated to the commonwealth. They can be gotten out under certain processes of law, but the dividends of other corporations cannot. The purpose of this bill is to bring these other dividends under the provisions of the act.

The senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Lemon.

The body of the dead representative was taken to Pittsburg this morning after lying in state at the capitol.

M'BRYDE IN PITTSBURG.

He Investigates the Miners' Strike to Report to the Columbus Convention.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—Pat McBryde, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, is here investigating the strike in the Pittsburg district, for the purpose of making a report to the national convention of the order which meets in Columbus today. It is thought that a great deal will depend upon the action of this convention.

The Ohio miners have also been making an investigation of the status of affairs through their president, John Nugent, who was here for several days looking over the field. The miners of the Shawnee district also sent a delegate to go over the situation, to give them a correct report, and as a result some conflicting statements may be made at the convention.

American Fishermen Arrested.

OTTAWA, May 1.—Hon. John Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries, has received information from Captain Peterson of the cruiser Dolphin of the seizure of two American boats and the arrest of four fishermen in Lake Erie.

An Octogenarian Suicide.

MADISON, Ind., May 1.—Joseph R. Hamilton, an eccentric character, aged 80, has committed suicide at his home near Dupont by shooting himself with a musket. He leaves a wife and four children all grown.

Gamblers Must Go.

CHARLESTON, W Va., May 1.—Mayor DeGruyter has issued orders that all gamblinghouses must be closed, and that the keepers must go at once. The fraternity is leaving on trains for the west.

Baltimore's Tunnel Opened.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio belt tunnel will be opened for business tomorrow. The tunnel, 7,300 feet long, has been five years building, and cost $6,000,000.

THE PENALTY OF SIN.

Prominent Kentucky Man and Woman Dead In Louisville.

GOV. BROWN'S SON MURDERED.

He Is Shot In a Disreputable House by a Mad Husband, While With the Latter's Wife—The Woman Was Beautiful and Highly Connected.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—At separate undertaking establishments in this city lie the bodies of perhaps two of the most prominent people in the state of Kentucky. One is that of Archie Brown, son and private secretary to Kentucky's chief executive; the other is that of Mrs. Fulton Gordon, prominent because of her remarkable beauty and excellent family connections.

The story is a sad one and has caused one of the greatest sensations this city or state has ever been called upon to chronicle.

A telegram found in Mr. Brown's pocket no doubt is the direct cause of the double murder. It is sent from this city and is signed by the woman's initials and asks him to meet her at an evil resort. Upon receipt of the telegram Mr. Brown came to Louisville and proceeded to the appointed place, which is an evil resort at 1025 Madison street, where the tragedy occurred.

When Brown, with Gordon's wife, knocked at the front door of Lucie B. Smith's Madison street house, they were admitted by Mattie Mattingly, a colored woman, and immediately repaired to the upstairs front room, which had been previously engaged. Thirty minutes later a rather tall, dark-haired man knocked at the door of the house and was admitted. This was Fulton Gordon. He engaged the front lower room, saying that a woman would join him shortly. The man closed all the doors, and a few minutes later a commotion was heard above, followed by a succession of pistol shots. Then there was a hurried movement down stairs as Mrs. Gordon fled from the scene. A few more shots rang out and she fell dead on the porch in the rear yard. Gordon left the house immediately and a few moment's later Brown's corps was found in the upstairs room. Gordon was caught by police officers as he was getting into his buggy to drive away. He was all bloody. He was immediately sent to jail.

Never was there a more sanguinary battle than the one fought on the second floor of the house. Gordon had no difficulty in getting into the room, as the fact that there are no broken locks indicates that the entry was left unlatched.

As soon as Gordon gained ingress a desperate duel evidently began. Brown had a 38-caliber, which was found empty after the tragedy. Gordon must have had two pistols, as six bullets pierced Brown's body and three that of Mrs. Gordon.

The bed on which Brown and Mrs. Gordon lay was covered with blood, showing that once or both had been shot while in that position or in the struggle one or more of the wounded had fallen there.

Gordon himself was covered with blood, most of which doubtless was the result of contact with his wounded antagonist. What part if any, Mrs. Gordon took in the encounter, her husband alone is in a position to say.

Two bullets are imbedded in the door, several went through a window which faced on the north, three were buried in the wall and two in the ceiling. The walls are smeared with blood. The dingy carpet on the floor is saturated with gore and the furniture was badly broken in the fray. Brown's body presented a horrible appearance, being covered with blood from head to foot. Mrs. Gordon's body was found face downward on the cellardoor on the rear porch of the house.

Gordon is in jail, and no one is allowed to see him. He is unhurt, but is suffering from nervous prostration. Gordon stated that he tried to kill himself after shooting Brown and his wife, but the cartridge failed to explode and his hand was nervous. The coroner's jury has rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Governor Brown, accompanied by Secretary of State Headly, has arrived in the city from Frankfort, and is stopping at the Galt House. The governor is completely prostrated by the sad affair.

Mrs. Gordon was Miss Nellie Bush of this city, and her family is one of the best known and most prominent in this state. Her mother was once state librarian at Frankfort, and her grandfather, Judge Zachariah Wheat, chief justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky and one of the most learned and distinguished of Kentucky jurists. Gordon was at one time assistant manager of the Palmer House in Chicago.

Army Generals Transferred.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The expected important transfers arising out of the recent army promotions in the higher ranks have been made out by Secretary Lamont. Major General Ruger has been transferred from Chicago to Washington, for special duty with the secretary of war; Major General Merritt, from St. Paul to Chicago; Brigadier General Brooke, from Omaha to St. Paul; Brigadier General Coppinger to Omaha, relieving General Brooke; Brigadier General Wheaton, from San Antonio, Tex., to Denver, in place of General Mack, retired, and Brigadier General Bliss to San Antonio, Tex.

Miners' Strike In West Virginia.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., May 1.—The strike in the coal fields is practically on. There is no excitement, but the men are determined to resist their being supplanted by non-union men. The coal traffic is practically at an end. The present movement is understood to be backed by the operators to compel the Norfolk and Western railroad to come to terms. Many miners are leaving this section, especially the negroes.

Many Rebels Killed.

HAVANA, May 1.—The force of insurgents which was said to have been routed on April 24 by Spanish troops under Major Tejerizo, reorganized and concentrated in the vicinity of Ramon Yagneres. They again met the Spanish forces under Tejerizo at Ramon Yagneres and the rebels are reported in the encounter to have lost 62 killed, while many were wounded. The Spanish loss is said to be six dead and three wounded.

Cleveland Girl Weds an Englishman.

LONDON, May 1.—At Bridge Miss Josephine Chamberlain, youngest daughter of W. S. Chamberlain of Cleveland, has been married to J. Scarisbrick, Esq., of Lancashire. Lord Borthwick was the best man. Captain Herbert Scarisbrick Naylor-Leyland, the husband of Jane Chamberlain, sister of the bride, formerly member of parliament for Colchester, gave the bride away.

Roosevelt Says He Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Although it had been practically certain for some time that Theodore Roosevelt had been asked to become one of New York's police commissioners and had accepted, he has always declined hitherto to speak on the matter. It has been definitely learned from him that he has presented his resignation to the president.

Stove Founders Elect Officers.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The National Stove Founders' Defense association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry Cribbon, Chicago; vice president, W. L. Bradbury, Pittsburg; treasurer, William C. Mott, Philadelphia.

NICARAGUA ACCEPTS.

The Proposition of Compromise Is Agreed To,

BUT ENGLAND IS STILL OBDURATE

She Wants the $77,500 Indemnity Paid Over While the Fleet Is Still at Corinto, The United States Urging a Settlement, as a Revolution Is Feared.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 1.—The Nicaraguan government has formally decided to accede to the compromise proposition for the settlement of the pending trouble, and this decision has been communicated to the authorities at Washington and London. According to this proposition Nicaragua agrees to pay $77,500 in London 15 days from the time the British ships leave the harbor of Corinto. It now remains for Great Britain to agree to this condition. The government's course is regarded as shifting on Great Britain all further responsibility for the trouble. The most positive assurances of the prompt payment of the money have been given, so that there may be no question of uncertainty on this point.

A Washington special says: At the state department the news that Nicaragua would pay $77,500 indemnity within 15 days after the departure of the British troops was seemingly expected, though no direct advices had been received by the department. In fact Minister Baker is in Costa Rica, and there is very little communication between this government and the legation at Managua. It was learned at the department that the acceptance by Nicaragua of the terms which have been proposed does not mean that the affair is settled. It is understood that Ambassador Bayard throughout the controversy, has had to encounter the difficulty which is still presented. The British government wants the money paid in the presence of the British fleet at Corinto, or while the fleet is still there and the troops are in possession of the town. The British government, according to a state department official, wants the payment made as though under duress. It is hoped, however, that the offer made at the suggestion of the United States, and which Managua advices say have been satisfactory to the Nicaraguan government, will be agreed to by Great Britain, though no assurances to this effect have been received.

It appears, in this connection, that the threat of revolution in Nicaragua has given the United States an opportunity to urge with more forces a peaceable settlement of the present affair, as such a result of the British occupation might seriously threaten the lives and property of United States citizens. As to the possible arbitration of the remaining questions in dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, it is understood that the United States expects to be represented, and that a request by Nicaragua that the United States be represented will not be refused by Great Britain. This, it is said, will not be allowed to interfere with the settlement of the $77,500 claim by payment within two weeks as proposed.

Although the state department has sanctioned the principle of the right of a European nation to collect an indemnity for a national insult offered to it by an American nation, or to secure redress for the abuse or illtreatment of its citizens and infringements on their property rights, it can safely be predicted that it will not, under any circumstances, permit any European government to attempt, by the display of force, to collect monies owing by the South or Central American states to individuals on account of monies loaned. In 1881 Secretary Blaine wrote to United States Minister Noyes at Paris, at a time when the French government was about to undertake a demonstration against Venezuela to force that country to meet payments to French bondholders on account of the national debt, that the government of the United States would regard with grave anxiety any attempt on the part of France to force by hostile pressure the payment by Venezuela of her debt to French citizens, and this warning stopped it. Therefore, there is no ground for apprehension of a forcible attempt by the British to collect debts owing by Honduras to British bondholders on account of a government loan.

A London special says: It is learned from official sources that there has been no change in the attitude of Great Britain towards Nicaragua, the British government having no alternative but to insist upon a settlement of its demands and not to listen to any offers of compromise. The United States, it is added, is not intervening in the matter. The report that the British warships Wild Swan and Satellite have been ordered to Paso de Cabellos and San Juan Del Sur and that Rear Admiral Stephenson has cabled to London saying that Corinto is a useless possession is unfounded.

In regard to the report circulated by a newsagency that it is the intention of Great Britain to seize ports in Honduras in order to secure the payment of arrears of interest on a long outstanding loan, it is pointed out that it is contrary to the policy of the British government to take such action or to interfere directly to collect the interest on loans.

An Electric Railway Sold.

PEORIA, Ills., May 1.—The Fort Clark Electric company's railway has been sold at court sale and was bought by John S. Stevens, representing the bondholders, for $275,000, several thousand dollars less than the outstanding obligations.

Mrs. Hammersley Married Again.

LONDON, May 1.—At the fashionable St. George's church, Hanover square, the widowed Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hammersley of New York, has been married to Lord Beresford, formerly colonel of the Ninth Lancers.

Uniformed Rank K. of P. Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—Twenty-four states are represented at the first meeting of supreme council, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias of the World, which is in session in Castle hall, this city.

Disappointed Politician Suicides.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Despondent over his failure to secure a political appointment, E. M. Dickson has killed himself at his home. Dickson was a politician and newspaper writer.

The Weather.

Partly cloudy; cooler in southern portion; easterly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

A runaway engine on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad was turned into a side track near Norwalk, O., thus saving a passenger train in the path of the flying locomotive from destruction.

The Kentucky board of equalization has added $14,000,000 to the valuation of taxable property as returned by county assessors.

An English woman has taken a degree in a Prussian university. She is the first woman to be allowed that honor in an imperial university.

Oscar Wilde's wife has applied for a divorce.

There is no decided change in Mrs. Parnell's condition.

A dispatch received here from Shanghai says it is believed in official circles there that China has notified Japan that she intends to ratify the treaty of peace.

Marcos Garcia, who was an important chief in the last Cuban insurrection, has had a conference with Captain General Campos, of whom he is an admirer, and the latter authorized him to form a guerrilla company to harass the insurgents.

Oscar Wilde in his trial in London testified that his love for Lord Alfred Douglass was the same love as that of David for Jonathan.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS GATHERING.

Situation Between Japan and Russia Becoming Very Grave.

LONDON, May 1.—The Times today publishes a dispatch from Kobe saying that foreign warships are assembling at various ports of Japan and that French vessels have been ordered to prepare for emergencies.

The dispatch further says that there is no mistaking the fact that there is evidence of a serious crisis in the relations between Japan and Russia. But, the correspondent adds, the Japanese press has been forbidden to refer to it and four newspapers of Tokio, including the semi-official Nichi-Nichi, have been suspended for reporting the fact that a secret council of the ministers was held. The other newspapers in which references to the crisis appear, are defaced. Continuing, The Times' correspondent says: "Information has reached me from a reliable source at Hiroshima, that the ministry have adopted a resolute attitude against Russian dictation. They deny Russia's right to interfere and even contemplate a defiance of Russia, believing that the Russian military forces in the east are not powerful enough to enforce her demands."

A Washington special says: It is not thought here that the situation regarding the protest made by Russia, Germany and France against the Japanese retention of the Laio Tung peninsula has yet reached the stage where a demonstration would be likely, by any of the governments interested. Neither the French nor the Japanese ministers, who read the dispatch, would say anything for publication.

Cholera Breaks Out In Japan.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Advices to the surgeon general of the marine hospital service indicate the appearance of an outbreak of cholera at the naval station of Moji, in Southern Japan, but the United States sanitary inspector at Yokohama reports that such strict measures for repression have been adopted that there is very little danger that the disease will spread.

Ex-Judge Caldwell Dead.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., May 1.—Hon. David Caldwell, an ex-judge of Blair county, died at his home in Gaysport, aged 92 years. The deceased had filled several offices of trust and was closely identified with the public affairs of the country.

Grant Marries Murphy's Daughter.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The wedding of Mr. Hugh J. Grant, ex-mayor of New York, and Miss Julia M. Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy of New York, has taken place at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Seventeenth and K streets. Archbishop Corrigan officiated.

Prominent Man Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Judge Murphy in the case against P. W. Chandler, a former well-known member of the Merchants' Exchange, who is charged by James F. Coyle, a prominent business man of this city, with immoral conduct with the latter's wife, has sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $500 and serve six months in the workhouse.

Declared For Free Silver.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 1.—Thirty-five of the 58 Democratic members of the state house of representatives met and adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that we, the Democratic members of the house of representatives, thirty-eighth general assembly, favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Representative Hitt Better.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Representative Hitt of Illinois is reported slightly better. His mind is clearer and he seems a little stronger.

Another American Horse Wins.

NEWMARKET, England, May 1.—Michael F. Dwyer's bay gelding Banquet has won the 2,000 guineas trial plate.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, April 30.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 63@64c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 55@56c; mixed ear, 51@53c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 51½@52½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 36@36½c; No. 2 do., 35½@36c; extra No. 3 white, 35@35½c; mixed, 34@34½c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $12.00@12.25; No. 2 timothy, $11.00@11.50; mixed clover and timothy, $11.00@11.50; packing, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $17.00@18.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 24@25c; Ohio fancy creamery, 20@21c; fancy country roll, 15@16c; low grades and cooking, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Ohio mild, 9@10c; New York full make, 10½@11c; limburger, full make, 12@12½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 13½@14c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 70@80c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@60c; ducks 65@75c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; turkeys, 14@15c per pound; ducks, 13@16c per pound; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; live geese, 80@1.00 per pair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 30.

CATTLE—Receipts light and the demand fair; market about steady at unchanged prices. We quote markets as follows: Prime $5.50@6.00; good, $4.90@5.30; good butchers, $4.50@4.90; rough fat, $3.25@3.80; bulls stags and cows, $2.00@3.60; fresh cows and spring ers, $15.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts light, but the demand is light and the market is very slow at lower prices. Philadelphias, $5.15@5.20; mixed, $5.05@5.10; best Yorkers, $5.05@5.10; common to fair, $4.90@5.00; roughs, $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts light; demand fair; market about steady at yesterday's prices, but western receipts are heavy; weak. Extra, $4.30@4.45; good, $4.00@4.30; fair, $3.50@3.60; common, $1.50@2.00; best lambs, $5.25@5.50; good lambs, $4.70@5.00; fair lambs, $2.75@4.25; veal calves, $4.00@4.75; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00; spring lambs, $4.50@8.00.

CINCINNATI, April 30.

HOGS—Market steady at $4.25@5.00; receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

CATTLE—Market quiet at $2.75@3.40; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 200 head.

SHEEP—Market steady at $1.75@4.25; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head. Lambs market steady at $3.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, April 30.

WHEAT—Spot market lower, but demand better. No. 2 red store and elevator, nominal, f. o. b., 49½c afloat; No. 1 hard, 75½c delivered.

CORN—Spot market more active. Steamer yellow, 33c elevator, 34½c delivered; steamer mixed, 32¾@32½c.

OATS—Spot market dull and weaker. No. 2, 31¾c; No. 2 delivered, 32¾c; No. 3, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 35¾c; track mixed western, 32@33c; track white, 36@40c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11½@12¾c per pound, dressed weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market firm. Unshorn sheep, fair to prime, $4.50@5.25; good clipped do, 4.25; ordinary unshorn spring lambs, $3.50@4.50 each.

HOGS—Market steady at $5.00@5.50.

1895 MAY. 1895

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WE ARE STRIKING HARD !!

It's turning things upside down, too, but people don't seem to mind it in this case. We are struggling for new trade and for money. To make such a strike effective we have to

SELL GOODS AT LOW PRICES,

and that we have the right line of goods and the correct prices will be fully demonstrated by a visit to our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

IN OUR READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

We have all the newest designs in cloth—Tricots, Cassimeres, Imported Cheviots, fine Worsteds—handsome and stylish.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES

In Single and Double-Breasted Sacks and Cutway Sacks and Frocks. Sizes range from 34 to 44.

IN OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

We have the most complete line of clothing in the county.

We can fit a man or child from head to foot.

MEN'S SUITS.

Few men's suits in dark colors, $2.50.

Men's suits, neat patterns, well made, $4.50.

Men's latest style Cheviot suits, $5.00.

Men's latest style Corkscrew, Cutaway and Sack, $6.00.

Men's fine nobby suits, light and dark colors, $7.00.

Men's fine Worsted suits, latest styles, $8.75.

YOUTHS' SUITS.

A good strong, well made suit, ranging in size from 14 to 19 years, $2.50.

A better grade, neat pattern, $3.90.

Latest style Cheviot suits, $4.50.

Fine nobby suits, light and dark colors, $6.00.

Fine Worsteds in Single and Double-Breasted Sacks, $6.25.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Single-Breasted Suits worth $1.25, will now sell for 75c.

Better grade, closing out at $1.00.

Our Double-Breasted suits are now selling at $1.50.

All Wool Double-Breasted suits, $2.00.

Fine Cheviot suits, all styles $2.50.

MEN'S PANTS.

Men's working pants, lined throughout, 85c.

Men's Worsted pants, neat stripe, $1.00.

Men's fine Worsted pants, full size, $2.00.

Men's fine Cheviot pants, latest style, $2.50.

Men's fine nobby dress pants, latest style, $3.25.

YOUTHS' PANTS.

Youths' working pants, lined throughout, 75c.

Better grade, in dark colors, $1.00.

Nobby dress pants, latest styles, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.

CHILDREN'S KNEE PANTS.

We have just received a large assortment of knee pants ranging from 25c. up.

SHOES.

Women's fine Dongola Button, patent tip, $1.00.

Women's fine Dongola Button, all styles, $1.25.

Women's Dongola, an elegant shoe, well made, looks stylish, all sizes, $1.50.

Women's fine Dongola Kid, all sizes, $1.75.

Women's fine kid, latest styles, all sizes, $2.00.

Men's Veal Calf, Congress, made to sell for $2.00, $1.25.

Men's Lace and Congress shoes, latest styles, $1.50.

Men's Vinci Kid, Lace and Congress all sizes, $2.00.

Boys' and Youths' shoes from 75c. up.

A FULL LINE OF HATS, CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. B. WILBER, EBENSBURG, PA.

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On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous house hold guide, **Veritas.**

Forten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

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A very pleasing, harmless, effervescent aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs. Also a valuable tonic. Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities in use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.

Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

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The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendent (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendent, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

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